THE MARION DAILY STAR.

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THE REPUBLICANS

Again Hold the Reins of the National Government.

HARRISON NOW PRESIDENT,

WHILE MORTON IS NOW SECOND IN COMMAND.

The Inaugural Ceremonies Takes Place in Washington With the Rain Coming Down in Torrents—The Largest Parade Ever Witnessed in the Capitol City—Over Four Hours in Passing the White House. A Brilliant Ball.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The great inauguration of March 4, 1889, has now passed into history. From an early hour the people began to turn themselves loose upon the streets, and on the arrival of the regular early morning and special trains, one continuous stream of pedestrians poured out of the narrow depots and helped to swell the throngs upon the avenues. As the hours wore on the crowd increased by tens of thousands and what with the oceans of heads and faces, the music of numberless bands and the steady tramp, tramp of the military and civic organizations as they moved hither and thither to take up their positions for the inaugural parade, the scene was one of such extraordinary animation as to be more than inspiring.

Both the retiring president and the president-elect were among the early risers. President Cleveland was astir in the White House by 6 o'clock, and three quarters of an hour later his successor had vacated his sleeping room in the Arlington and was enjoying a dainty breakfast. This concluded he repaired to the drawing room, first notifying Secretary Halford that, with the exception of three persons, whose names were given, he would not be able to receive any visitors prior to his departure for the capitol.

About 10:30 the congressional inaugural committee called at the Arlington for Gen Harrison and Mr Morton. Both were ready and did not keep the committee waiting. The presidents-elect entered a closed carriage drawn by four handsome greys. With him were Senators Cockrell and Hoar of the inaugural committee. Mr. Morton's carriage contained, besides himself, Senator Cullom, the other of the committee and Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms Lewis of the senate.

Owing to some misarrangement, the party were driven to Willard's hotel, where they expected to find President Cleveland in waiting, but the latter was still at the executive mansion. The party were then driven to the White House and escorted to the blue room, where seats were taken until the arrival of the president, a few minutes before eleven he came into the room. He was attired in his customary apparel, a broadcloth suit. He wore no gloves. The introductions were over in a few minutes, and about eleven o'clock the party left the White House by the north or main door. The president's landau attached to the "seal browns" and two horses of Mr. Morton's of the same color was drawn up before the entrance, Albert Hawkins, the well-known presidential coachman, on the box.

President Cleveland headed the little procession from the door of the White House to the carriage, leaning on the arm of Senator Cockrell. The president-elect and Senator Hoar came next. The president and Gen. Harrison took the rear seats in the open vehicle. Gen. Harrison wore a sedate look, while the president was smiling and in a joking mood, despite the fact that he had only a few hours' sleep during the night. The president hoisted his umbrella over the head of his successor, and Senator Cockrell attempted to perform a like service for Senator Hoar, but the umbrella could not be raised. "Parchild, let's have yours," said the president to the secretary of the treasury, and, as the latter handed the article to Senator Cockrell, the president, turning to Senator Hoar, said "Senator, we're honest people; we'll bring it back."

As the carriage drove out Mrs. Cleveland and Mrs Folsom, her mother, came to a window directly over the doorway. Mrs. Cleveland was smiling, but a tear or two trickled down her cheeks and she frequently put her lips to hide her feelings. She waved her hand to the party as the carriage drove away and then left the window.

The rest of the party at the White House entered their carriages in the following order. The vice president-elect and Senator Cullom, Secretary Bayard and Assistant Secretary Moore, Secretaries Whitney and Endicott, Secretary Fairchild, Secretary Vilas and Postmaster General Dickinson, Attorney General Garland and Secretary Coleman.

The survivors of the Seventieth Indiana, Gen. Harrison's old regiment, were drawn up in the White House grounds under command of Col Samuel Merrill. They were divided into four platoons, two of which took a position directly in front of the presidential party and the others directly behind the vice president-elect's carriage, which was also drawn by four bay horses. The carriages containing the members of the cabinet brought up the rear of the first division directly behind the District of Columbia guard.

The drizzling rain by this time had increased to a steady pour. The uncovered stands contained few persons, but every window in buildings looking on Fifteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue were fairly jammed with people. One continual cheer followed Gen Harrison from the White House to the capitol, and he responded by tapping his high silk hat at intervals. The president held the umbrella over him along the entire route and occasionally nodded to some person he knew. As the party proceeded along the route the enthusiasm deepened, Mr. Morton receiving a large amount of it.

It was nearly 9 o'clock when the crowd about the great capitol began to thicken. Streams of restless humanity had poured down the broad walks toward the avenue and swelled the great black river there. The great terrace on the west front had been dotted with sightseers from early morning and they had lingered about the platform that stretched out from the east front of the building. But it was nearly 9 o'clock when the throng began to grow dense, and the struggle for breathing room began. At the entrances of the house and senate cordons of police kept back the crowds and reinforced the doorkeepers.

The doors of the senate chamber were opened at ten minutes of 11 and a quarter of an hour later the spacious chamber was filled to repletion. In the diplomatic gallery were the members of the French, Italian, Chinese, Corean and other embassies. The gallery east of this was occupied by Mrs Harrison, Mrs McKee, Mrs. Morton, Mrs Hannibal Hamlin and several of their friends, while the two divisions adjoining were completely packed with friends and families of the senators and members of congress. To the right of the president of the senate sat the justices of the supreme court, to the left the members of the cabinet, behind the latter the high officers of the army and navy, closely elbowing the governors and ex-governors of states. The members and members-elect of the house of representatives occupied seats to the right of the members of the senate.

Mrs. Harrison entered the gallery at 11:45 leaning on the arm of Gen George B. Williams. She was accompanied by Mr. and Mrs Russell, Mr. and Mrs. McKee, Mrs Levi P. Morton, and the Misses Morton. When the president arrived he was taken up the private stairway at the east end senate wing. Before him walked two capitol policemen in uniform, then two policemen in plain clothing. Behind walked a fifth policeman. The president leaned on the arm of Senator Cockrell, and laughed and chatted as he walked through the corridor between the senate chamber and the marble room. He was taken to the president's room. A minute later the president-elect appeared. He had no escort save an assistant sergeant-at-arms, who walked beside him. He carried his silk hat in his left hand, and as he passed through the corridor he stopped for a moment to shake hands with a friend. He went almost immediately to the vice president's room, where he held a brief consultation with Mr. Morton. In a minute Senator Cockrell came out with the announcement that the president-elect had determined that he would not disappoint the great crowd that had stood waiting for him in the rain for so many hours, and that unless there was some more serious development of the storm the inaugural ceremony would take place in the east portico as originally intended.

Within the senate chamber the regular business of the senate proceeded without much show of interest. Meantime, the members of the diplomatic corps had assembled in the marble room, and the senate was called to order by Senator Ingalls. Shortly afterwards, the members of the cabinet, accompanied by the retired general of the army, the major general of the army commanding, and the admiral of the navy, entered. They were received by the senators standing, and were shown to seats arranged in the semi-circle in front and to the left of the presiding officer.

The members of the supreme court, clad in their black silk robes, and led by Chief Justice Fuller, took the corresponding seats on the opposite side of the chamber. The venerable Hannibal Hamlin, the only living ex-vice president, occupied a seat at the right of the presiding officer, and the committee of arrangements sat on the left.

Shortly before 12 o'clock, the members of the house of representatives and members-elect, led by Speaker Carlisle, entered the senate chamber by the main entrance and took seats on the right of the chair, next to the diplomatic corps.

A few minutes before 12 o'clock President Cleveland was announced. He entered escorted by Senator Cockrell, of Missouri. A moment later the president-elect was announced, he entered with Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts. Both President Cleveland and the president-elect were greeted with applause. They were taken to seats directly in front of the presiding officer.

As the hands of the senate clock reached the hour of noon, the vice president-elect was announced. He was escorted to the platform of the presiding officer by Senator Cullom, of Illinois. Every one in the chamber arose and remained standing while Senator Ingalls administered to Mr Morton the oath of office.

VICE PRESIDENT MORTON TAKING THE OATH

At the conclusion of this ceremony Mr Ingalls made a brief speech to the senate, as follows:

"SENATORS—Conscious of a serious desire to deserve your approval and aware that it could be secured only by constant devotion to your service, the chair assumed with diffidence the great trust conferred by your suffrages, which to-day he relinquishes with the profoundest gratitude for the honor of your resolution of commendation, and declares that the senate now stands adjourned without day."

At the conclusion of his remarks, Senator Ingalls turned and handed the gavel to Mr. Morton, who then assumed the position of presiding officer and called the senate to order in extra session. Prayer was offered by Mr. Butler, the chaplain. Vice President Morton then made an address to the senate. He said:

"I shall enter upon the discharge of the delicate and high and important duties of the office to which I have been called by the people of the United States without experience as a presiding officer. I therefore bespeak, in advance, the indulgent consideration which you have always been ready to extend to the occupant of this chair. As presiding officer of the senate, it will be my earnest desire to administer the rules of procedure with entire fairness and to treat each senator with the courtesy and consideration due at all times to the representatives of great states in a legislative body. I hope that our relations, personally and officially, will prove mutually agreeable. May I add my confident hope that our duties will be discharged in a manner that will maintain the dignity of the senate and add to the prosperity and happiness of this great nation."

At the conclusion of this speech Vice President Morton administered the oath of office to the five new senators, viz., Barbour, of Virginia; Higgins, of Delaware; McMillan, of Michigan; Marston, of New Hampshire; Wolcott, of Colorado. The message of the president, convening the senate in extra session, was then read, and the senate having completed its organization, the vice president announced that it would proceed to the east front of the capitol, where the president of the United States would be sworn in.

The procession was formed and proceeded through the rotunda of the capitol, through the main entrance on the east front and out upon the great platform which had been erected on the central portico. As the president and president-elect appeared, they were greeted with cheer after cheer from the dense throng that surrounded the platform.

The scene on the platform was the most remarkable ever witnessed at a presidential inauguration. An enormous crowd had gathered regardless of the rain and mud. Women and children stood packed together in front of the platform without umbrellas, without any protection from the falling rain, waiting for the presidential party to appear. On the outer edge of the crowd was a fringe of mud-flats and beyond that a ring of carriages.

It was a funny procession that came out on the platform—funny in spite of the solemnity of the occasion. With the exception of the police, every one carried an umbrella. President Cleveland and the president-elect were well wrapped in heavy overcoats, and the president carried in his hand a generous umbrella, which served in a measure to protect both. But umbrellas afforded very little protection against the driving rain. Chief Justice Fuller and the associated justices appeared in their flowing robes and on their heads silk hats which were battered and wet. The crowd which was entitled to admission to the seats on the platform did not seem anxious to take an advantage of the privilege.

The representatives of the press came out before the procession appeared and took the seats assigned to them, but when the procession appeared it was so small and their were so few to occupy the seats that all rules of order were thrown aside and the crowd divided into two sections, one little group immediately about the presidential party and another in the gallery of the east portico. Mrs Harrison and Mrs. Morton and their families stood under umbrellas immediately behind the president's stand.

HARRISON TAKING THE OATH.

When the oath had been administered by Chief Justice Fuller, the president resumed his hat, and, standing under an umbrella, which was held by Sergeant-at-Arms Canaday, of the senate, read from manuscript his inaugural address. His delivery was strong and clear, but it was an impossibility to hear him at twenty feet distance. The crowd stood patiently, however, with faces turned to the driving storm, watching and trying to hear.

Occasionally there would be a movement in the crowd, which would spread from one of it to the other, and there would be crowding and pushing and cries and yells from those who were in danger of being suffocated, but the delivery of the address went on as though the audience was the most orderly that ever assembled.

When the address was nearly over the eldest of Mr Morton's daughters fainted. She was revived and taken out of the crowd in the arms of her father and Gen George B Williams, Mrs Morton following. Mrs Harrison waited for the conclusion of the address. When it was over, the president turned and kissed Mrs Harrison. He was then escorted to the building by Senator Hoar. The crowd on the platform which had stood through all of the address impeded his passage, and it was with difficulty that the way was cleared. As he passed along occasionally some one attempted to grasp his hand, and such comment as "Good for you, general," "We are with you," and other homely phrases were heard on all sides.

The president was then escorted into the capitol. If walked to the basement door where he had entered the building and where his carriage was waiting for him. He and the ex-president with two members of the committee of arrangements took seats in the carriage and were driven out to join the procession.

As the president and the ex-president drove out from the carriage entrance of the senate wing of the capitol, the head of the procession appeared in the great open space in front of the east portico and joining it at the head of the line, the presidential party was driven down Pennsylvania avenue and to the executive mansion.

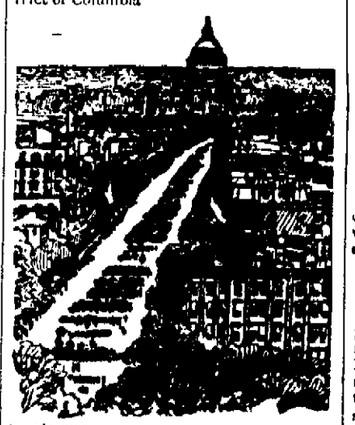
The scenes along the line of march from the capitol to the executive session, and at the reviewing stand beggars description. A surging mass of humanity covered the sidewalks on either side of the streets. Every window in every hotel, store and residence on both sides of the wide thoroughfare was crowded with people, and on the scores of stands erected at street corners and little parks along the route, thousands of people stood sheltering themselves, seemingly by acres of umbrellas from the pelting rain, and cheering themselves hoarse as the presidential party and particularly brilliantly comparisoned horsemen or splendidly uniformed military and civic organizations passed by. The march from the capitol to the White House was one continual ovation to the new president, and it is safe to say that a quarter of a million people watched and waited and cheered him as he passed along.

At Fifteenth street the procession was halted and the carriages containing the president and vice president made a detour through the treasury grounds and then to the executive mansion. A light lunch was waiting the presidential party in the private dining room. Among those who sat down besides the president and vice president were Mr. Cleveland, Mrs. Harrison and Mrs. and Mrs McKee, Mr and Mrs. Russell Harrison, Mrs. Saunders and several others. The party were at luncheon only about fifteen minutes.

After bidding Mr. Cleveland a good bye, the president, leaning on the arm of his son, Russell, proceeded to the reviewing stand in front of the mansion, accompanied by the vice president, the congressional committee and the survivors of the Seventieth Indiana regiment. As the president stepped on the stand, cheer after cheer arose from the multitude and the former responded by tipping his hat. The word to march was again sounded and Benjamin Harrison watched the great retinue of soldiery and citizens that had followed him from the capitol to the executive mansion.

Meantime, the procession began to unreel from the side streets on Capitol hill. It was of huge proportions. The rain had not interfered with the enthusiasm or the patriotism of the military and civic organizations, who had come to Washington for the parade. Fully 40,000 men marched in the rain to the music of a thousand bands down the broad avenue between lines of cheering people.

At the head of the column rode the grand marshall, Gen James A. Beaver, and his chief of staff, Gen. Daniel E. Hastings. The first division was under the command of Brig. Gen. H. G. Gibson. It was composed of a brigade of the regular army; a battalion of marines and an apprentice battalion of seamen under Capt. R. W. Meade; the United States navy and militia of the District of Columbia.



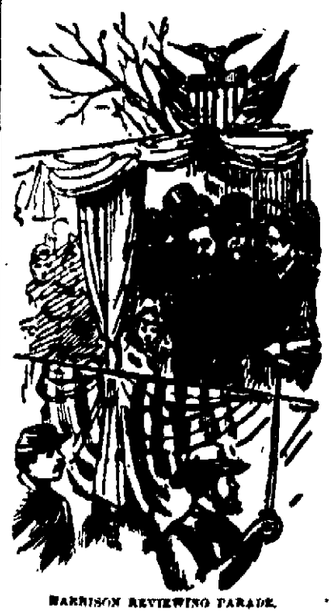
BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF PARADE FROM STATE, WAR AND NAVY BUILDING.

The second division was composed of the National guard of the state of Pennsylvania, under command of Maj.-Gen. John F. Hartranft. The Pennsylvanias had many friends along the line who greeted them with cheers and waving handkerchiefs. They presented a fine appearance.

The third division was composed of militia from New York, Ohio, and several other states, and Governor Foraker, on a black charger, rode at the head of the line.

Maj. William Warner, of Missouri, commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, commanded the fourth division with Col. Charles P. Lincoln as his chief of staff. The division was composed of members of the Grand Army of the Republic and the Sons of Veterans in half uniform.

The fifth division, which was under the command of Myron M. Parker, of Washington, attracted a great deal of attention from the unique character of the costumes and uniforms worn. It was made up of political clubs from the larger cities of the United States. They carried umbrellas of red, white and blue, and a great many of them wore white hats and light overcoats, which were very much bedraggled by the rain and the mud. There were bands without number through the line, and fife and drum corps in profusion.



HARRISON REVIEWING PARADE.

The procession filed past the reviewing stand at the executive mansion for nearly four hours. During this time the president remained standing and took off his hat as each and every color bearer in passing by saluted the new chief magistrate. The rain kept on falling steadily, but the enthusiasm of the multitude massed on the sidewalks and on the huge stands opposite the presidential reviewing stand, was in no wise dampened or diminished by it, and cheer after cheer from thousands of throats resounded as the military and civic organizations passed by.

As the rear of the first division passed the reviewing stand, Mrs Harrison, Mrs. McKee, Mrs Saunders, Mr. McKee and those who accompanied the president to the White House, took seats on the stand. The appearance of Mrs. Harrison was the signal for another great outburst of applause from the multitude. Gen Alger, numerous government officials, representatives of foreign governments and many other distinguished persons had seats on the stand.

A few minutes after President Harrison had gone on the grand stand, Secretary Fairchild called at the executive mansion for ex-President Cleveland, and conveyed him in his carriage to the secretary's residence, where Mrs Cleveland and Mrs. Folsom were waiting to receive them.

Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland remained at the Fairchild residence last night, and to-day, accompanied by Col. Lamont and Mrs. Lamont, will leave for New York.

THE INAUGURATION BALL.

One of the Most Brilliant Affairs Ever Witnessed in Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The climax of the great events of the day was the grand ball at the pension building. In all its conditions, it was the most impressive social gathering in the history of this or perhaps any other country.

A GLIMPSE OF THE BALL.

The pension building court, with its acre of dancing floor was beautifully garlanded with flags and flowers. In the center stood a two-story Japanese pagoda. The lower part of the structure was a grotto built of rocks and ferns.

The first floor was occupied by the Germania orchestra, of one hundred Philadelphia performers, who played the dance music. Above them on the second floor, the Marine band was stationed. Under the direction of Band Master Sousa, it furnished the music for the promenaders. The unique structure was ablaze with lights and parti-colored streamers, and on its top, in letters of fire, was the word "Constitution." The eight great central pillars of the court were entwined with laurel and bunting.

The surface fronts of the galleries were festooned with the National colors, and in the spaces between were placed alternately silver-plated armor, mounted in plush, and the coats-of-arms of all the states and nations. Curved eagles, trimmed with flags, surmounted the coats of arms. The faces of the galleries and the seventy-six supporting corinthian columns were decorated with great garlands of laurel. Suspended from the gallery were a series of panels, five feet by ten, each made of flowers, and each symbolizing a department of the government.

Five thousand yards of laurel, festooned six inches thick, covered the ceiling. From the dome in the center was suspended an immense ship of state, thirty feet long and with three masts. Immense portraits in oil of the president and vice president, formed a conspicuous feature of the decorations, in their position against the upper galleries. Twenty line lights shone dazzlingly from the top balcony, and over two thousand electric lights blazed along the sides of the ballroom.

IN THE FIRST GALLERY.

The first carriage reached the pension building at 8:30, and by 9 o'clock the streets leading to the great structure were a mass of cabs and pedestrians. At 9:30, 3,000 people were promenading around the great court. For the next two hours the throngs poured into the building at the rate of one hundred a minute. Many of those who entered early went at once to the balconies, so that by midnight there was a dense terrace of faces above, looking down upon the ocean of humanity below. But while the throng was simply enormous, the hall was so admirably ventilated that but few experienced any discomfort.

At 9:55 the president was escorted from the executive mansion by Chairman Britton, and as the carriage drew up at the curb Gen McCammon opened the door of the vehicle, and, offering the president his arm, quickly escorted him to the room of the commissioner of pensions. Following the president's carriage were those containing Mrs. Harrison, Mrs Russell Harrison, Mrs. McKee and Mrs. Halford, accompanied by Mr Russell Harrison, Mr. McKee and Mr. Halford. A room adjoining that of the one occupied by the president was reserved for the ladies of the presidential party.

As soon as the president had removed his coat an informal reception was held. He shook hands with hundreds of intimate friends. Meantime the vice president had reached the building in the escort of Col. Myron M. Parker. Mrs. Morton and three daughters in the escort of Judge Strong. Both the presidential and vice presidential parties were surrounded by members of the floor and reception committee. In a few minutes the two distinguished groups met in the president's apartment and exchanged greetings.

The narrow stairway leading to the president's gallery were crowded throughout the evening with men and women going to the reception or coming from it. The doorway seemed to be the center of attraction for the crowd on the floor. They stood open-mouthed, waiting for the president to reappear. From the narrow gallery to the pagoda in the center of the great room there was an unbroken mass of faces, all turned in the same direction. Along the gallery poured the throng of incoming guests and promenaders. It took all the efforts of a half dozen stalwart committeemen to keep the stream from being diverted into the stairway. Guests who held invitations for the private reception had difficulty in penetrating the crowd and obtaining recognition.

WALTZING AROUND A COLUMN.

At about 10:25, Dr. Ruth, the chairman of the floor committee, appeared on the stairway, leading a distinguished party. Immediately behind him was W. F. Cody, (Buffalo Bill) whose Leonine head rose far above those about it. Behind him came representatives of the press associations. Then followed the president on the arm of Gen McCammon. Behind followed distinguished members of the presidential party.

Then came Vice President Morton on the arm of Admiral Jouett. The members of the floor committee joined hands and forced a passage through the dense crowd through which the presidential party passed up the south side of the great hall. The president was greeted with applause and cheers. He bowed right and left and occasionally stopped to shake hands, as he caught sight of familiar figures. As he came down the other side of the hall room, he stopped for a word with Gen. Sherman, who joined the line amid the applause of those immediately about them.

At the end of the hall the procession turned to the right and passed along the gallery to the supper room. There the party was joined by Mrs. Harrison, Mr. Morton and the ladies accompanying them. The presidential party remained in the supper room but a short time. They returned to the apartments on the balcony tier, and for a short time looked upon the glittering kaleidoscopic scene below. The crush of people was very great, and the hall room was crowded to the very walls. The president and Mrs. Harrison were obliged to hold an informal reception before they left the balcony. They left the building at 11:45, and in the escort of Chairman Britton safely reached the executive mansion before midnight. The vice president and Mrs. Morton left for the Arlington hotel a few minutes before the president took his departure.

The tremendous throngs prevented all attempts at dancing after midnight. At that hour the number of people in the building was estimated at 12,000. Mr. George Boldt at 1 a. m. had served 6,000 suppers. At 1:30 the dancing began in earnest, and stately quadrille was followed by the lively three-step polka to be succeeded by the sensuous strains of the rythmic waltz.

There were twenty-three numbers on the order of dancing, and the clocks chimed 3 as Sousa waved his baton for Home, Sweet Home.

No Cabinet Announced.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—At the conclusion of the inaugural ceremonies the members of the senate returned to the chamber. The vice president called them to order.

On motion of Mr. Plumb, 12 o'clock was made the hour of meeting. On motion of Mr. Edmunds, the chair was authorized to appoint a committee to wait on the president and inform him that the senate was in session and ready to receive any communication he desired to make. The chair appointed as such committee Senator Edmunds, Teller and Butler.

The senate then, on motion of Mr. Edmunds, adjourned.

The Cabinet That is to Be.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—President Harrison's cabinet is now completed, and as it is generally believed here, will be sent to the senate to-day is as follows:

Secretary of state, James G. Blaine, of Maine.

Secretary of the treasury, William Windom, of Minnesota.

Secretary of war, Redfield Proctor, of Vermont.

Secretary of the navy, Benjamin F. Tracy, of New York.

Secretary of the interior, John W. Noble, of Missouri.

Postmaster general, John Wanamaker, of Pennsylvania.

Attorney general, W. H. H. Miller, of Indiana.

Secretary of agriculture, Jeremiah Rusk, of Wisconsin.

Selecting Foreign Ministers.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The talk among prominent Republicans is that Whitelaw Reid will be minister to England; Kasson, of Iowa, to Germany, and Murat Halstead to Austria.

BASE BALL MEETING.

Representatives of the American Association Meet at Columbus, Ohio.

COLUMBUS, O., March 5.—The American Base Ball association meets at the Neil house to-day. The following representatives are present: Byrne and Doyle, of Brooklyn; Spears and Kranthoff, of Kansas City; Stern and Schmidt, of Cincinnati; Sharsig and Whittaker, of the Athletics; Born, A. Cohen and Lazarus, of Columbus.

The representatives of Baltimore, St. Louis and Louisville are expected. The committee on constitutional revision met and formulated their report which will probably be submitted to-day. It is rumored that they will do nothing with the proposed classification of players.

The National Scorers association will also meet here to-day. It comprises representatives from the press of the leading cities of the country.

Queer Signs in English Shops.

There are all sorts of queer signs and placards in English shops, and the understanding of many of them is a thing beyond Yankee comprehension. What is an American child going to select in a British confectioner's from the candies placarded "Dinges," "Foudants," "Alsoukirs," "Pralines" and "Waterloo Jumbs?" The candies themselves are none too inviting to those familiar with American and French dainties. A favorite method here is to sell them in little bottles, all prepared and suggestive of drug store cough drops and croup dabs. One universal adjunct of the grocer's shop is a basket filled with hen triumphs and labeled: "New laid eggs." These are seen in the hearts of the biggest cities, and the "new laid eggs" are invariably covered with dust. An agreeable sign on some houses in nearly every street is that of Mr. So-and-so, surgeon, often accompanied by another pointing to the basement, showing the road "to the surgery." The ordinary Englishman must needs stand a deal of cutting up to furnish a livelihood for all these gentlemen, and it is gratifying to know that Mrs. So-and-so means to keep her best room tidy, and not have people blundering in expecting to have their legs sawed off in the parlor.—London Cor. Chicago Tribune.

A Good Story to Draw From.

"What are you doing now?"

"I work on a newspaper; I'm a space writer."

"Where do you get your subjects?"

"Why, out of my head, mostly."

"Oh, yes; I see. You write on space, I believe you said."—Yankee Blade.

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TUESDAY, - - - MARCH 5.

OUR press report gives a very admirable account of the inauguration at Washington Monday, and President Harrison's masterly address is given in full. The reader can peruse the document and be his own judge. Those most able to criticise regard it as a model state document, highly characteristic of the man.

The ceremonies of inauguration were all that could be desired, the rain having no effect on the out-pouring of the people, and by braving the storm they were rewarded by the delivery of the inaugural address in the rain, and the great parade was made regardless of the driving storm

The cabinet is as announced in this issue, the early press reports being confirmed by late telegrams this afternoon. The President is surrounded by a bright circle of advisers. Mr. Blaine makes a brilliant head, Windom, Rusk and Proctor are well known. Noble is regarded as rarely suited to the Interior department, and President Harrison knows the worth of W. H. H. Miller, for Attorney General, better than any other living man. Tracy satisfies New York and it is believed he will prove an excellent head to the Navy. Wanamaker will care for the Postoffice Department with the same wisdom that has characterized his own successful business career, and no disappointment can be feared from that source.

PHILIP H. WELCH.

A Distinctively American Humorist Who Has Recently Passed Away.

The humor loving world has lost one of the brightest, if not the brightest, of lights among journalistic jokers in the death of Mr. Philip H. Welch, who lately passed from the throng he so cleverly satirized. Four years ago there began to appear in the columns of The New York Sun under the heading "Queer Wrinkles" a few "sticks full" of short, pointed and excessively funny dialogues. They came home to every one, for they illustrated or satirized the many little faults and foibles of the day. There is nothing so entertaining to a large number of people as a witticism upon that which they see familiarly about them; an extraction of pungent juice from fruit so common as to be otherwise wearisome to look upon or to taste. The distiller of such an extract must be born for his work. It cannot be acquired. The poet is not more born to poetry than the humorist to humor, and the humorist who writes successfully is as rare as the true poet.

Philip H. Welch was such a distiller. The bee extracts honey from flowers. Not so Mr. Welch. He extracted his humor largely from homely life, from the office, the market, the restaurant, the barber shop and the lounging places of common loafers. And when his extract was given to the world it needed no cautionary label. Neither the public nor the journalistic shearsmen were ever deceived. The Sun was the main single vendor of Mr. Welch's laugh producers.

P. H. WELCH.

They were heralded by no flowing advertisements. They were signed by no one. Not even the expectancy of a well known name, so valuable for attachment to a bit of a humor, ever helped Mr. Welch's articles. Each bon mot was obliged to stand or fall of itself. Nevertheless, as soon as he began to write them they were copied everywhere, and by papers whose editors are most renowned for a quick discernment of the public taste. They would be copied by The New York Times, Puck, Judge, Life and other papers, credited to The New York Sun, and from there they would drift elsewhere, often losing the original credit on the way.

Mr. Welch earned from $2,500 to $3,000 from The New York Sun; but this was by no means his only source of income. His original contributions to other papers and periodicals brought his income up to something like $7,000 a year. This is the remarkable feature of his work, as it is remarkable in the case of any humorist where his work pays. Not but only did it pay largely, but another remarkable feature is that it was made up of bits of only a few lines, every a man with an income of $7,000 a year from didogues where the point of a bon one question and one answer, often occupying more than two or three lines.

Mr. Welch was a quiet, unostentatious person, who sat at his desk in The Sun office writing bits vaped of humor, condensing them into little bits of space, and wondering how his associates could write their longer articles. Day or night, sick or well, it made no difference in the number of his jokes. Being afflicted with cancer, and lying in a hospital recovering from an operation that had cut almost into his vitals, he poured forth more jokes than ever. The heroism of Gen. Grant, dying of the same disease and writing his memoirs to enrich the family he would leave, excited the admiration of the world. Phil Welch lay in a hospital, under the hand of death, writing funny scraps to put bread in the mouths of his wife and little children. But the case of the one is made prominent by the eminence of the writer, while the other was a simple joker.

THE ADDRESS.

Full Text of President Harrison's Inauguration Speech.

"The scope of constitutional or legal questions submitted that the president shall take the oath of office in the presence of the people. But the act is so manifest an appropriateness in the public induction to office of the chief executive officer of the nation that from the beginnings of the government of the people, to whose service the official oath is essentially dedicated, have been called to witness the solemn ceremonial. The oath taken in the presence of the people becomes a mutual covenant, the officer covenants to serve the whole body of the people by a faithful execution of the laws, so that they may be secure in the full enjoyment of those rights which respect and serve them, and that no favor, wealth, station nor the power of combinations shall be able to evade their just penalties or to wrest them from a people honestly pursuing the ends of liberty and happiness.

"My promise is spoken; yours unspoken—but not the less real and solemn. The people of every state have here their representatives. Surely I do not misconceive the spirit of the occasion when I assume that the whole body of the people covenant with me and with each other today to support and defend the constitution and the united states, to yield willing obedience to all the laws and each to every other citizen his equal, civil and political rights. Entering thus solemnly into covenants with each other, we may reverently invoke and confidently expect the favor and help of Almighty God, that he will give to me wisdom, strength and fidelity, and to our people a spirit of fraternity and a love of righteousness and peace.

"I will not attempt to note the marvelous, and, in great part, happy contrasts between our country as it steps over the threshold into its second century of organized existence under the constitution, and that weak but wisely ordered young nation that looked undauntedly down the first century, when all its years stretched out before it.

"Our people will not fail at this time to recall the incidents which accompanied the installation of government under the constitution, or to find inspiration and guidance in the teachings and example of Washington and his great associates, and hope and courage in the contrast which a hurtful population and prosperous states offer to the thirteen states, weak in everything except courage and the love of liberty, that then fringed our Atlantic seaboard.

"The territory of Dakota has now a population greater than any of the original states, except Virginia, and greater than the aggregate of five of the smaller states in 1790. The center of population, when our National capital was located, was east of Baltimore, and it was argued by many well informed persons that it would move eastward rather than westward. Yet in 1880 it was found to be near Cincinnati, and in the new census, about to be taken, will show another stride to the westward. That which was the body has come to be only the rich fringe of the Nation's robe. But our growth has not been limited to territory, population and aggregate wealth, marvelous as it has been in each of these directions.

"The masses of our people are better fed, clothed and housed than their fathers were. The facilities for popular education have been vastly enlarged and more generally diffused. The virtues of courage and patriotism have given us proof of their continued presence and increasing power in the hearts and over the lives our people. The influences of religion have been multiplied and strengthened. The secret influence of charity have greatly increased. The virtue of temperance is held in higher estimation. We have not attained an ideal condition. Not all of our people are happy and prosperous, not all of them are virtuous and law abiding, but, on the whole, the opportunities offered to the individual to secure the comforts of life are better than are found elsewhere, and largely better than they were here one hundred years ago.

"The surrender of a large measure of sovereignty to the general government, effected by the adoption of the constitution, was not accomplished until the suggestions of reason were reinforced by the more imperative voice of experience. The divergent interests of peace speedily demanded a "more perfect union." The merchant, the ship master and the manufacturer discovered and disclosed to our statesmen and to the people that commercial emancipation must be added to the political freedom which had been so bravely won. The commercial policy of the mother country had not relaxed any of its hard and oppressive features.

"To hold in check the development of our commercial marine, to prevent or retard the establishment and growth of manufactures in the states, and so to secure the American market for their shops, and the carrying trade for their ships, was the policy of European statesmen, and was pursued with the most selfish vigor. Petitions poured in upon congress, urging the imposition of discriminating duties that should encourage the production of needful things at home. The patriotism of the people, which no longer found a field of exercise in war, was energetically directed to the duty of equipping the young republic for the defense of its independence by making its people self dependent.

"Statutes for the promotion of home manufactures and for encouraging the use of domestics in the dress of the people were organized in many of the states. The revival at the end of the century of the same patriotic ardor interest in the preservation and development of domestic industries, and the decision of our working people against injurious foreign competition, is an incident worthy of attention. It is not a departure, but a return that we have witnessed."

"The protective policy had then its opponents. The argument was made as now that it its benefits enured to particular classes or sections. If the question became in any sense or at any time sectional, it was only because slavery existed in some parts of the states. But for this, there was no reason why the cotton producing states should not have led or walked abreast with the New England states in the production of cotton fabrics. There was then, as now, only wise the states that divide with Pennsylvania the mineral treasures of its great valleys and central mountain ranges show themselves so tardy in bringing to the smelting furnace and to the mill the coal and iron from their near opposing hillsides.

"Mill fires were lighted at the funeral pyre of the slavery. The compensation provision was heard in the depths of the earth, as well as in the sky, men were made free and material things became our better servants. The sectional element has happily been eliminated from the tariff discussion. We have no longer states that are necessarily only planting states. None are excluded from advancing that development of productive energy and that diversification of pursuits which brings wealth, and independence. These great parts of a whole not less valuable when the special aspect in the country town by operations with necessities call for diversified crops, and creates a demand for the products of mechanical and cultural processes. Every man of brains and character, in an employment of the productive capacity of these states should add value to property.

"Still the progressive party [illegible] every encouragement to bring [illegible] less from long wait those who [illegible] the opportunities that open [illegible] tion. I look hopefully to [illegible] our productive system, and to [illegible] check the growth of manufacturing [illegible] in the states. Indeed [illegible] given to agriculture as a productive [illegible] the perfect unification of [illegible] men who have invested their [illegible] enterprises, the farmers who [illegible] because of their neighborhood, and [illegible] who work as wage earners, will [illegible] [illegible] and I may appear to [illegible] a consideration [illegible] their duty.

"The party [illegible] will certainly [illegible] in unqualified action for [illegible] [illegible] increase be attained [illegible] of [illegible] intelligence in [illegible] [illegible] It is entirely [illegible] seek public office by [illegible] with proper motives, and all applicants will be treated with consideration.

"But I shall need and the heads of the departments will need time for inquiry and deliberation. Persistent importunity will not, therefore, be the best support of an application for office. Heads of departments, bureaus and all other public officers, having any duty connected therewith, will be expected to enforce the civil service law fully and without evasion.

"Beyond this obvious duty I hope to do something more to advance the reform of the civil service. The ideal or even my own ideal, I shall probably not attain. Retrospect will be a safer basis of judgment than promises. We shall not, however, I am sure, be able to put our civil service upon a non-partisan basis until we have secured an incumbency that fair-minded men of the opposition will approve for impartiality and integrity. As the number of such in the civil list is increased removals from office will diminish.

"While a treasury surplus is not the greatest evil it is a serious evil. Our revenue should be ample to meet the ordinary annual demands upon our treasury with a sufficient margin for those extraordinary but scarcely less imperative demands which arise now and then. Expenditure should always be made with economy and only public necessity.

"Wastefulness, profligacy or favoritism in public expenditures is criminal. But there is nothing in the condition of our country or of our people to suggest that anything presently necessary to the public prosperity, security or honor should be unduly postponed. It will be the duty of congress wisely to forecast and estimate these extraordinary demands, and, having added them to our ordinary expenditures to so adjust our revenue laws that no considerable annual surplus will remain.

"We will fortunately be able to apply to the redemption of the public debt any small and unforseen excess of revenue. This is better than to reduce our income below our necessary expenditures with the resulting choice between another change of our revenue laws and an increase of the public debt. It is quite possible, I am sure, to effect the necessary reduction in our revenues without breaking down our protective tariff or seriously injuring any domestic industry.

"The construction of a sufficient number of modern warships, and of their necessary armament, should progress as rapidly as is consistent with care and perfection in plans and workmanship. The spirit, courage and skill of our naval officers and seamen have in many times in our history given to weak ships and inefficient guns a rating greatly beyond that of the naval list. That they would again do so upon occasion I do not doubt, but they ought not, by premeditation or neglect, be left to the risks and exigencies of an unequal combat. We should encourage the establishment of American steamship lines. The exchanges of commerce demand stated, reliable and rapid means of communication, and until these are provided the development of our trade with the states lying south of us is impossible.

"Our pension laws should give more adequate and discriminating relief to the Union soldiers and sailors and to their widows and orphans. Such occasions as this should remind us that we owe everything to their valor and sacrifice.

"It is a subject of congratulation that there is a near prospect of the admission into the Union of the Dakotas and Montana and Washington Territories. This act of justice has been unreasonably delayed in the case of some of them. The people who have settled these territories are intelligent, enterprising and patriotic, and the accession of these new states will add strength to the nation. It is due to the settlers in the territories who have availed themselves of the invitations of our land laws to make homes upon the public domain that their titles should be speedily adjusted and their honest entries confirmed by patent.

"It is very gratifying to observe the general interest now being manifested in the reform of our election laws. Those who have been for years calling attention to the pressing necessity of throwing about the ballot box and about the election further safeguard; in order that our elections might not only be free and pure, but might clearly appear to be so, will welcome the accession of any one who shall not soon discover the need of reform.

"The National congress has not as yet taken control of elections in that case over which the constitution gives it jurisdiction, but has accepted and adopted the election laws of the several states, provided penalties for their violation and a method of supervision. Only the inefficiency of the state laws, or an unfair or partisan administration of them could suggest a departure from this policy. It was clearly, however, in the contemplation of the framers of the constitution that such an exigency might arise and provision was wisely made for it.

"The freedom of the ballot is a condition of our National life and no power vested in congress or in the executive to secure or perpetuate it, should remain unused upon occasion. The people of all the congressional districts have an equal interest that the elections in each shall truly express the views and wishes of a majority of the qualified electors residing within it. The results of such elections are not local, and the insistence of electors residing in other districts that they shall be pure and free does not savor at all of impertinence.

"If, in any of the states, the public security is thought to be threatened by ignorance and the elections, the obvious remedy is education. The sympathy and help of our people will not be withheld from any community struggling with special embarrassments or difficulties connected with the suffrage, if the remedies proposed proceed upon lawful lines and are promoted by just and honorable methods. How shall those who practice election frauds recover that respect for the sanctity of the ballot which is the first condition and obligation of good citizenship? The man who has come to regard the ballot box as a juggler's hat, has renounced his allegiance.

"Let us unite in patriotism and moderate our party contentions. Let those who would be for the first on the first of battle give a better proof of their patriotism and a higher glory to their country by promoting fraternity and justice. A party success that is achieved by unfair methods or by practices that partake of revolution is hurtful and evanescent, even from a party standpoint.

"We should hold our differing opinions in mutual respect and, having submitted them to the arbitrament of the ballot, should accept an adverse judgment with the same respect that we would have demanded of our opponents, if the decision had been in our favor.

"No other people have a government more worthy of their respect and love, or a land so manifestly in an extent, so pleasant to look upon and so full of generous suggestion to enterprise and labor. God has placed upon our head a diadem and has laid at our feet power and wealth beyond definition or calculation. But we must not forget that we take these gifts upon the condition that justice and mercy shall hold the reins of power, and that the upward avenues of hope shall be free to all people.

"I do not mistrust the future. Dangers have been in frequent ambush along our path, but we have uncovered and vanquished them all. Passion has swept some of our communities, but only to give us a new demonstration that the great body of our people are stable, patriotic and law abiding. No political party can long pursue advantage at the expense of public honor, or by rude and indecent methods, without provoking a fatal disaffection in its own body. The peaceful agencies of commerce are more fully developing the necessary unity of all our communities and the increasing intercourse of our people is promoting mutual respect.

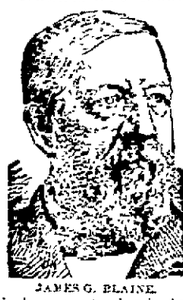
"With such unalloyed pleasure in the [illegible] our next census will make [illegible] of the growth and development of the great resources [illegible] of the states. Each state will [illegible] generous contribution to the great aggregate of the nation's increase, and, when the harvests of the field, the cattle from a thousand hills and the ores of the earth shall have been weighed, counted and valued, we will [illegible] from them all to crown with the highest honor the state that has most promoted education, virtue, justice and patriotism among its people."

CABINET MEMBERS.

The Men Who Will Be Selected as President Harrison's Advisers.

Secretary of State.

James Gillespie Blaine, secretary of state, was born in West Brownsville, Washington county, Pennsylvania, January 31, 1830. He had the advantage of excellent teachers at his own home, and for a part of the year 1841 he was at school in Lancaster, O., and at the age of thirteen he entered Washington college in his native county, where he was graduated in 1847. Some time after graduation he became a teacher in the Western Military institute at Blue Lick Springs, Ky. He soon returned to Pennsylvania, where, after some study of the law, he became a teacher in the Pennsylvania Institute for the Blind at Philadelphia. In 1854 he removed to Augusta, Me., where he has since made his home. In 1856 he was a delegate to the Republican National convention. In 1858 he was elected to the legislature, remaining a member for four years, serving the last two as speaker. In 1862 he was elected to congress, where he served for eighteen years. He was a candidate for the presidential nomination in 1876 and 1880, and was the Republican nominee in 1884, being defeated by the Democratic nominee, Grover Cleveland, for president. He was secretary of state under President Garfield. Immediately after the convention of 1876, on the resignation of the secretaryship of the treasury, Mr. Blaine was appointed senator to fill the unexpired term, and the following winter he was chosen by the legislature for the full ensuing term.



JAMES G. BLAINE.

Secretary of the Treasury.

William Windom, secretary of the treasury, was born in Belmont county, Ohio, nearly seventy years ago, and gained some prominence there before moving to Minnesota in 1855. He served in the house as a representative during the Thirty-sixth congress, and successively in the Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth and Fortieth, and was appointed to fill an unexpired term in the senate and subsequently elected to a full term. When Garfield became president he was made secretary of the treasury. He had but a short term of this office, but in that time is regarded as having demonstrated his capacity as a financier. Since then he has been practicing law in New York, and has not been much in Minnesota. He dropped out of Minnesota politics altogether. He is a close friend of Gen. Harrison.

WILLIAM WINDOM.

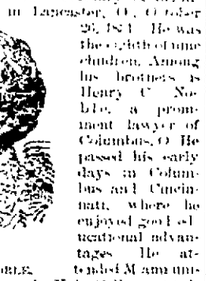
Secretary of the Interior.

John Willock Noble, secretary of the interior, was born in Lancaster, O., October 26, 1831. He was the eighth of nine children. Among his brothers is Henry C. Noble, a prominent lawyer of Columbus, O. He passed his early days in Columbus and Cincinnati, where he enjoyed good educational advantages. He attended Miami university and afterwards Yale College, graduating from that institution in 1851. Upon his graduation he studied law, first in the office of his brother and in that of Henry Stanberry, subsequently distinguished as attorney general of the United States under President Johnson. Mr. Noble settled first in St. Louis in 1855. Not meeting with the success in the practice of law that he expected, he removed the following year to Rock Is., Iowa, where he became prominent at the bar. At the breaking out of the war he enlisted as a private in the Third Iowa cavalry. This regiment was actively engaged from the beginning to the close of the war, and distinguished itself in many battles. Mr. Noble shortly rose in rank until he became colonel. He was in the battle of Pea Ridge, was present at the surrender of Vicksburg and took part in the cavalry raid into Alabama and Georgia. At the close of the war he was promoted to a brigadier generalship for meritorious services. He was mustered out in 1865. After the war Gen. Noble settled in St. Louis, where on the recommendation of Attorney General Stanberry, he was made United States district attorney by President Johnson. He resigned his position in 1870, and has since been engaged in the private practice of law. His firm is that of Noble & Orrick. He has lived in St. Louis since 1867.

JOHN W. NOBLE.

Postmaster General.

John Wanamaker, postmaster general, was born in Philadelphia about fifty-nine years ago. His parents were poor, and his father, a brick-layer, was unable to give John anything more than a rudimentary education. He was a close student, however, and finally compelled to go to work in a small clothing store at the age of fourteen, he had given promise of business sagacity and enterprise. His wages at first were $1.50 a week, but at the end of five years, having become one of the firm's best salesmen, he had saved the snug sum of $2,000. All his spare hours were devoted to editing, publishing and soliciting advertisements for an ambitious paper called Everybody's Journal. The commercial instinct was the dominating feature of his nature, and he was invariably successful in his business ventures, even in his youth. His many plans for making money were never at the expense of his honesty. He first felt the light of entering business for himself in 1861. His friends warned him not to do it. All sorts of discouraging things were predicted. He went into business. His success was great. His dry goods house is today the largest in the United States, perhaps in the world.

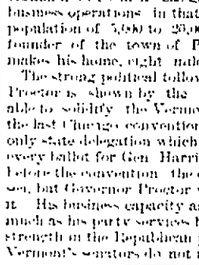


JOHN WANAMAKER.

Mr. Wanamaker is a [illegible] throughout the United States as a [illegible] merchant, a tender-hearted, able man and a philanthropist. His gifts to the poor of Philadelphia have been generous and many. His munificence has been excelled by few Americans of the century.

Attorney General.

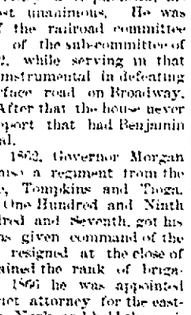
William Henry Harrison Miller, the attorney general, was born in Augusta, Oneida county, New York nearly forty-eight years ago. His father was a Whig and an admirer of Gen Harrison the First. He entered Hamilton college at sixteen years of age, and was graduated at twenty, devoting a part of the last college year to the study of law, which profession he had determined to follow. After teaching school a couple of years he began to study law under the instructions of Judge Waite, of Toledo, O., afterward chief justice of the United States supreme court. On completing his studies he returned to Oneida county and married Miss Gertrude A. Bunce, and removed to Fort Wayne where he entered actively upon the duties of his profession. He rose rapidly, and in the course of eight years of practice at Fort Wayne met Harrison frequently, and in 1874 he received an offer of partnership with Harrison in Indianapolis. The offer was at once accepted, and he and his family moved to Indianapolis. The firm's business was nearly all of that class that pay big fees, railroad and other corporation litigation; and the firm of Harrison, Miller & Elam was sure to be employed on one side of every large case that found its way into the federal courts.



W. H. H. MILLER.

Secretary of War.

Redfield Proctor, of Vermont, the secretary of war, has always ranked high as a cabinet possibility, and as a power in the administration of President Harrison; and as far as political shrewdness and business ability go he justifies the claims made for him. He is chiefly known for his development of the marble industry, and is probably the greatest manufacturer of and dealer in marble in the United States, practically controlling the whole output of the Vermont marble quarries. He is a power in Rutland, Vt., which has grown during his business operations in that vicinity from a population of 5,000 to 25,000; but he is the founder of the town of Proctor, where he makes his home, eight miles from Rutland.

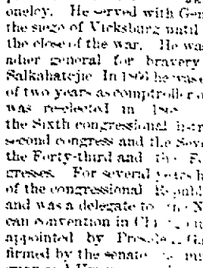


EX-GOV. PROCTOR.

The strong political following of Governor Proctor is shown by the fact that he was able to solidify the Vermont delegation to the last Chicago convention, that being the only state delegation which voted solidly on every ballot for Gen Harrison. A few days before the convention the delegation was at sea, but Governor Proctor was able to unite it. His business capacity and fair dealing as much as his party services have given him a strength in the Republican party which even Vermont's senators do not rival.

Secretary of the Navy.

Benjamin F. Tracy, the secretary of the navy, was born about fifty-nine years ago in Tioga county, New York. His early life was passed first on a farm, and afterwards in the study of law. His fine physical frame and muscular proportions are in a great degree due to that early farm life. In 1851 he was admitted to the bar, and three years later was elected district attorney of Tioga county. Notwithstanding the fact that Tioga county was Democratic and Tracy a Republican, his election was almost unanimous. He was made chairman of the railroad committee and also chairman of the sub-committee of the whole. In 1862, while serving in that capacity, he was instrumental in defeating a bill to put a surface road on Broadway, New York city. After that the house never disagreed with a report that had Benjamin F. Tracy's approval.



BENJAMIN F. TRACY.

On January 22, 1862, Governor Morgan requested him to raise a regiment from the counties of Broome, Tompkins and Tioga. He raised two, the One Hundred and Ninth and the One Hundred and Seventh, got his commission and was given command of the former. When he resigned at the close of the war he had attained the rank of brigadier general. In 1866 he was appointed United States district attorney for the eastern district of New York, and held the position until 1873, when he resigned. In 1875 he made the opening address to the jury in the famous Beecher-Tilton suit.

Secretary of Agriculture.

Jeremiah Rusk, secretary of agriculture, was born in Morgan county, Ohio, June 17, 1830, and removed to Wisconsin and settled in Vernon, formerly Bad Axe, in 1855. He held several county offices, was a member of the assembly in 1862, was commissioned major of the Twenty fifth Wisconsin volunteer infantry in July, 1862, and was afterwards promoted to the colonelcy. He served with Gen. Sherman from the siege of Vicksburg until mustered out at the close of the war. He was brevetted brigadier general for bravery at the battle of Salkahatchie. In 1866 he was elected for a term of two years as comptroller of Wisconsin, and was reelected in 1868. He represented the Sixth congressional district in the Forty-second congress and the Seventh district in the Forty-third and Forty-fourth congresses. For several years he was a member of the congressional Republican committee, and was a delegate to the National Republican convention in Chicago in 1880. He was appointed by President Garfield and confirmed by the senate minister to Paraguay and Uruguay, which appointment he declined. He was also tendered by President Garfield the position of chief of the Bureau of engraving and printing and the mission to Denmark, both of which he declined. He was elected governor in 1881, and was reelected in 1884 and was again nominated in 1886, as a compliment for his staunch maintenance of the law and order during the period of May, 1882. His term of governor extended seven years, which is the longest period of any executive of the state.

JERRY RUSK.

Riddleberger Saved.

Senator Daniel Comes to His Rescue in the Senate.

RELEASED FROM ARREST.

His Actions in the Senate Expunged From the Record—A Touching Plea in Behalf of His Wife and Seven Children Made By His Political Opponent.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The sad incident of Senator Riddleberger being ejected from the senate chamber by the sergeant-at-arms, had a pathetic sequel later when the senate went into executive session at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, on motion of Mr. Edmunds, it was for the purpose of taking action on a request of Mr. Daniel, of Virginia, that the record of the arrest of Mr. Riddleberger be expunged from the journal of the senate, and, in support of his request, Mr. Daniel made one of the most pathetic speeches that has ever been heard on the senate floor. The muscles of his face quivered as he spoke, and tears rolled down his cheeks unchecked. He said that while Mr. Riddleberger was his opponent politically, personally they were friends.

JOHN W. DANIEL.

He spoke of the besetting sin of his colleague, and of the wife and the seven children, two of whom had witnessed from the gallery the painful incident of the night. He said that he did not blame the presiding officer, because he had only done what he had to do. The story had been published far and wide in the newspapers, but he asked that the senate would not make it a matter of official record for future generations to point to.

The question was raised whether the formal exoneration of Mr. Riddleberger would not be a reflection on the presiding officer.

Mr. Ingalls said that he was willing to allow his reputation to rest with those who were in the galleries and on the floor at the time the incident occurred. He had no objection to granting the request of Senator Daniel. Accordingly the request was granted and the record was expunged. This released Mr. Riddleberger from arrest. He did not take advantage of this action to appear on the floor of the senate yesterday, however.

She is Grateful.

"I saved the life of my little girl by a prompt use of Dr. Acker's English Remedy for Consumption."—Mrs. Wm. V. Harriman, New York.

H. C. HOBBERMAN & Co.

Loose's Red Clover Pile Remedy.

is a positive specific for all forms of the disease. Blind, Bleeding, Itching, Ulcerated, and Protruding Piles.—Price 50c.

Sold in Marion, O., by W. B. Foye, Druggist.

A Luxury and Necessity.

For rich and poor who wish to enjoy good health, and who do not wish to resort to bitter, nauseous liver medicines and cathartics, is the concentrated California liquid fruit remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Sold by H. C. Hoberman & Co. and L. H. Flocken & Co., druggists.

Promptness.

First a cold, then a cough, then consumption, then death. "I took Dr. Acker's English Remedy for Consumption the moment I began to cough, and I believe it saved my life."—Walter N. Wallace, Washington.

H. C. HOBBERMAN & Co.

What He Didn't Know.

"There is one thing that you don't know," said a man to another, who was airing his knowledge in company.

"And what is that, pray?"

"You don't know that you don't know everything."—Boston Courier.

Loose's Red Clover Pills Cure Sick

Headache, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Constipation, 25c per Box, 5 Boxes for $1.

Sold in Marion, O., by W. B. Foye, Druggist.

Dr. [illegible], the eminent optician of Toledo, Ohio, who is now a resident of Marion, will visit every town in this county. Any one suffering with weak eyes, or eyes abused by inferior glasses, should not fail to see him. Orders left at the postoffice will be promptly attended to. No extra charge for examination or visiting patients at their home. On Saturdays and Sundays he can be found in his office at residence, No. 25, Silver street. 16dtf.

CITY TIME TABLE

Following is the time of arrival of and departure of trains at and from the several depots in this city, according to the latest changes.

ERIE.			
WEST.		EAST.	
No. 7	10:50 a. m.	No. 12	5:20 a. m.
No. 37	5:20 a. m.	No. 6	12:05 p. m.
No. 5	2:55 p. m.	No. 38	3:30 p. m.
No. 3	11:05 p. m.	No. 8	10:45 p. m.

BEE LINE.			
WEST.		EAST.	
No. 1	4:07 a. m.	No. 8	3:15 a. m.
No. 3	10:23 a. m.	No. 10	8:45 a. m.
No. 5	8:25 p. m.	No. 2	2:08 p. m.
No. 9	11:28 p. m.	No. 4	9:57 p. m.
Local	9:30 a. m.	Local	2:43 p. m.

C., H. V. AND T.			
NORTH.		SOUTH.	
No. 1	5:11 p. m.	No. 2	9:53 a. m.
No. 3	7:37 a. m.	No. 4	8:40 p. m.

C. AND A.			
WEST.		EAST.	
No. 1	5:50 a. m.	No. 12	5:20 a. m.
No. 5	2:55 p. m.	No. 10	7:15 p. m.
No. 17	3:40 p. m.	No. 30	7:00 p. m.
No. 3	10:15 p. m.	No. 8	10:45 p. m.
No. 23	6:40 a. m.	No. 18	12:01 p. m.

Schedule of Mail Trains.

C. A. A.—West	8:00 a. m.
C. H. V. & T.—North	5:37 a. m.
C. H. V. & T.—South	9:58 a. m.
C. C. C. & I.—West	10:27 a. m.
Erie—East	12:05 p. m.
C. C. C. & I., East	2:47 p. m.
Erie—West	2:55 p. m.

Day mails close one-half hour before schedule time of departure, except C. & A., which closes 15 minutes earlier than one-half hour.

NIGHT MAILS.

C. C. C. & I., South of Delaware	8:40 p. m.
Columbus	8:40 p. m.
C. C. C. & I., North of Galion	3:22 a. m.
Chicago	11:10 p. m.

☞ Night mails close at 8:30 and 9 p. m., city time.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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THE NEW YORK

MAIL AND EXPRESS

The Advocate of the Best Interests of the Home—The Enemy of the Saloon. The Friend of American Labor. The Favorite Newspaper of People of Refined Tastes Everywhere.

The New York MAIL AND EXPRESS, the favorite American newspaper of many people of intelligent and cultivated tastes, has recently made some noteworthy improvements, materially increasing its general excellence. It is in the broadest sense

A National Newspaper,

most carefully edited, and adapted to the wants and tastes of intelligent readers throughout the entire country—North, South, East and West. It is a thoroughly clean paper, free from the corrupting, sensational and demoralizing trash, miscalled news, which defiles the pages of too many city papers.

OUR POLITICS.

We believe the Republican party to be the true instrument of the POLITICAL PROGRESS of the American people; and holding that the honest enforcement of its principles is the best guarantee of the national welfare, we shall support them with all our might; but we shall always treat opposing parties with consideration and fair play.

AGAINST THE SALOON.

The MAIL AND EXPRESS is the recognized National organ of the great Anti-Saloon Republican movement. It believes that the liquor traffic as it exists to-day in the United States is the enemy of society, a fruitful source of corruption in politics, the ally of anarchy, a school of crime, and, with its avowed purpose of seeking to corruptly control elections and legislation, is a menace to the public welfare and deserves the condemnation of all good men.

Send for Sample Copy

They are sent free to all who apply.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.—WEEKLY, per year, $1.00; six months, 60 cents; three months, 30 cents. DAILY, per year, $6.00; six months, $3.00; three months, $1.50; one month, 50 cents.

VALUABLE PREMIUMS are given to all subscribers and agents. We want a good agent in every town and village where we have not one now at work. Send for our special Circular to Agents and see our liberal offers.

You Can Make Money

by accepting our Cash Commission offers or working for our [illegible] and popular premiums. Address the MAIL AND EXPRESS, New York City.

HOXSIE'S

POSITIVE SWIFT STRIKES AT THE ROOT OF THE DISEASE

DISKS

The greatest of all pocket remedies, for hoarseness, loss of voice, Bronchitis, Asthma, and tickling cough. 25 cents.

LADIES

Do Your Own Dyeing, at Home, with

Peerless Dyes

They will dye everything. They are sold everywhere. Price 10c. a package, 10 colors. They have no equal for Strength, Brightness, Amount in Packages or for Fastness of Color, or non-fading Qualities. They do not crock or spot. For sale by L. H. FLOCKEN, or H. C. HOBERMAN & CO.

MEN ONLY Cured in a week; no pay; no cure; lack of energy, vitality, impotency, nervousness, etc. BOOK FREE. Address ERIE MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

THIS PAPER may be found at the office of the Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce Street), where a list of its patrons can be seen. NEW YORK

THERE is no class of persons [illegible] to call your attention to the *quality* of the soap used. Even Cleaning Establishments, salaried men or persons of limited income [illegible] saved in the cost of soap is more than likely to result in fifty dollars' worth of damage to the articles it is used upon. Professor Cornwall, of Princeton College, says, "The Ivory Soap is of great purity and "more than average cleansing power." A word to the wise is sufficient.

A WORD OF WARNING.

There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the 'Ivory';" they ARE NOT, but like all counterfeits, lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for "Ivory" Soap and insist upon getting it.

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Spring Disorders

Shattered nerves, tired brain, impure blood, debilitated system, all are the natural outcome in the Spring. A medicine must be used, and nothing equals Paine's Celery Compound. We let others praise us—you cannot help believing a disinterested party.

Brigadier-General W. L. Greenleaf, Burlington, Vt., writes: "I have used Paine's Celery Compound on several occasions, and always with benefit. Last spring, before my health run down and debilitated, I commenced taking it. Two bottles made me feel like a new man. As a general tonic and spring medicine I do not know of its equal."

"I have used two bottles of your Paine's Celery Compound, and it has given entire satisfaction as an appetizer and blood purifier."
T. L. BARNES, Watertown, Dakota.

Paine's Celery Compound

Is prescribed by physicians, recommended by druggists, endorsed by ministers, praised by nurses, and guaranteed by the manufacturers, as a spring medicine which will do all that is claimed for it. Use it this spring, and see how quickly it tones you up.

Purifies the Blood.

Full account of wonderful cures made by Paine's Celery Compound after other medicines and Doctors' skill had failed, send free. Prepared only by

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.

Color Anything and Color Fast. Diamond Dyes.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE STAR.

$1,000 Reward!

FOR EVERY CASE OF

Nasal or Post Nasal Catarrh

—THAT—

DR. LIVINGSTON'S

POSITIVE CURE FOR CATARRH

FAILS TO CURE.

Every bottle is guaranteed or money refunded when our rules and instructions are carried out in full. The only catarrh medicine of merit, and the only Company that gives you this chance. This is to show the public that we do not come before the people with a worthless nostrum, but one of merit. Do not let your druggist sell you a bottle unless it has our guarantee on same. For sale by all drug trade. Price, $1.00 Per Bottle. If your druggist does not have it, send $1, and we will pay express charges.

LIVINGSTON MEDICINE CO., - DAYTON, OHIO.

INVALIDS ATTENTION!

DR. ALBERT whose wonderful cures of Nervous and Chronic Diseases have delighted his patients and astonished the medical fraternity, will be at the HOTEL MARION, MARION, O., on THURSDAY, MARCH 14th, until 3 p. m. only, where he will be pleased to meet his present and former patients, and and such others of the afflicted as are in need of medical treatment.

NERVOUS AND CHRONIC DISEASES.

DR. ALBERT will be pleased to see you at his rooms. To him you can frankly and fully state your trouble, relying implicitly upon his sympathy and discretion.

IT WILL COST YOU NOTHING FOR CONSULTATION and if you are not convinced of his skill, or favorably impressed by his manner, you are under no obligation to take his advice.

THURSDAY, MARCH 14TH, UNTIL 3 O'CLOCK P. M.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

"CATH" INTERVIEWS THE MANAGER OF A RICH NEW YORK HOUSE.

Extracts from the Conversation of a Business Man—America's Silk Trade—An Extraordinary Growth—Broadcloth—Ribbons—Best Months for Trade.

"What is the greatest fact in the dry goods business?"

"The greatest recent fact is the appropriation of the silk trade by the Americans. Nearly all the silks used are now made in this country, whereas it was supposed preposterous twenty years ago for the Americans to undertake to weave silk. Not only has this work been done by American capital, but it has brought to the country foreigners who had failed on the other side of the ocean, and have replaced themselves in wealth in this country. Here is the firm of J——. One of the men in that house came to me about a fortnight ago and said, while we were joking together: 'Do you know what I am worth now?' He then told me that he was worth $800,000. Now, about fifteen years ago he and his family came to the United States bankrupts from France. They commenced business in New York, weaving in one room, and if they had another room to live in they were lucky. They went on taking advantage of a country where everybody wants a silk dress, until they have a magnificent factory, and as they never lost their French Bohemian characteristics, they entertain a good deal in the open air and after their own fashion with musicales and breakfasts."

"Has the introduction of silk into American manufacture cheapened the article?"

"Oh my, yes. I was looking over a bill we had against an estate recently. Sometimes, when there is a large customer or a large family in long relations to the store, the account is allowed to run over a period of years, payments being made on it from time to time. I called the attention of my associates to the prices demanded for hat silk—$6 and $7 a yard. Now about the very highest silk we sell is $1.50 a yard. If anybody comes in and goes above $3 for a silk, we open our eyes and think the world is coming to an end. In those old days $6 a yard was about the average for a good silk. We sell black silks for ninety cents a yard, and they go even lower than that."

"What has caused the enormous consumption of these silks?"

"The democratic habits and feeling of equality; every servant girl, every shop girl, wants a silk dress, and she wants to walk in the street with it. Not even in Lyons are ladies seen on the streets wearing silks. So America supplies the most magnificent market perhaps on the globe for cheap silks, and New York city leads the country. The women here want to be stylish."

"Do you now sell as much broadcloth as formerly?"

"No. The only persons who buy broadcloth suits now are those who want to wear a cloth six years. Those old fashioned people are very scarce. Light figured goods, such as the Americans make or the French or the Germans and English suit these times much better than heavy, stiff broadcloths. Consequently, the English broadcloth trade has suffered, not from competition, for they still do about all there is of it. It has been cut down by a want of consumption. The Americans wear checks, figures, mixed goods, which are not expected to last more than a year."

"How do you divide the dry goods business in relative importance of branches?"

"At the head is the silk department. Next come dress goods. Finally we put housekeeping goods, such as tablecloths, napkins, blankets. Silk still being about the highest in price and the most in demand makes the aggregate of sales in that department the highest."

"Do the Americans make many ribbons?"

"They make cheap ribbons, gay ribbons, those things which look pretty, but they do not go into the Swiss and French ribbon business, with very elaborate brocaded and embossed designs. The American taste is getting very near the American way of manufacture. For a good while sensible women would not buy American silks, and so they had to buy them under the delusion that they were foreign silks. When they found out that they had been cheated they had to come in."

"Which are the best months in the year for business in New York city, and which are the worst?"

"The best month is December. Christmas and New Year's together make a universal holiday. The Hebrews are as stout for New Year's as the Christians are for Christmas. In many cases they begin to buy the Christmas goods six weeks and two months before Christmas arrives. January is also a good month in the retail stores, because then housewives start to make up their summer goods, and to be ready for the incoming year, they replenish their linen closets, overlook their bedding, tear down their curtains, etc. February is a little less effective than January. The three summer months show the greatest shrinkage, or rather from July to September."—"Cath" in Cincinnati Enquirer.

The Emperor of Austria.

The emperor stands in a plainly furnished study in undress uniform, without a star or grand cordon, and he greets everybody with an engaging smile and a good natured gesture of the hand, which seems to say: "There is no ceremony here. Tell me your business and if I can help you I will." The emperor of Austria has a penetrating eye and quick, catching manner. By a glance he makes people feel at home and by a word draws from them what they have to say. Then he gives his own answer straightout and fearlessly, but generally with an acquiescing smile, and whatever he promises is faithfully performed. There is nothing petty or evasive in him. He is a monarch who replies by "yes" or "no," but always with so much courtesy that the humblest of his subjects receives from him at departing the same bow that he vouchsafes to ambassadors. A most lovable trait in him is that whenever he sees anybody nervous at his presence he makes the audience last until by his kind endeavors the nervousness has been completely dispelled.—Boston Transcript.

A Recent Invention.

The automatic machines lately invented in England for the sale of postal cards, matches and cigarettes are used by a newspaper at Lyons, France, for the sale of that paper. The scheme has proved successful and promises to exterminate the Lyons newsboy.—Boston Transcript.

A fashionable New York lady would not sit down to a table at a dinner party until a stuffed owl, perched on a cabinet opposite her place, had been removed.

Origin of Lefthandedness.

Dr. Daniel Wilson, president of the Royal Society of Canada, has lately contributed a paper to the proceedings of that society on the subject of lefthandedness. He reviews the various causes to which the general preference of the right hand has been ascribed, and also those to which the occasional cases of lefthandedness are attributed, and finds them mostly unsatisfactory. He shows clearly that the preferential use of the right hand is not to be ascribed entirely to early training. On the contrary, in many instances, where parents have tied up the left hand of a child to overcome the persistent preference for its use, the attempt has proved futile. He concluded that the general practice is probably due to the superior development of the left lobe of the brain, which, as is well known, is connected with the right side of the body. This view, as he shows, was originally suggested by the eminent anatomist, Professor Gratiolet.

Lefthandedness is a purely human attribute, and probably arose gradually from the use, by the earliest races of men, of the right arm in fighting, while the left arm was reserved to cover the left side of the body, where wounds, as their experience showed, were most dangerous. Those who neglected this precaution would be most likely to be killed; and hence, in the lapse of time, the natural survival would make the human race in general "right handed," with occasional reversions, of course, by "atavism," to be left handed, or, more properly, the ambidextrous condition. The more frequent and energetic use of the right limbs would, of course, react upon the brain, and bring about the excessive development of the left lobe, such as now generally obtains. The conclusions from this course of reasoning are very important. Through the effect of the irregular and abnormal development which has descended to us from our bellicose ancestors, one lobe of our brains and one side of our bodies are left in a neglected and weakened condition. The evidence which Dr. Wilson produces of the injury resulting from this cause is very striking. In the majority of cases the defect, though it cannot be wholly overcome, may be in a great part cured by early training, which will strengthen at once both the body and the mind. "Whenever," he writes, "the early and persistent cultivation of the full use of both hands has been accomplished, the result is greater efficiency, without any corresponding awkwardness or defect."—Science.

English People on the Continent.

I was once for a month at one of these German springs, where there was a little knot of English people with whom I spent my time. I had passed a score of years in England then, and fallen, perhaps, into many English ways. At any rate I did just like these. They were people of position at home; a marchioness, the daughter of a duke, an earl and a countess, two married daughters of other earls, with their husbands, and all of that sort. They formed a little clique of their own; knew nobody else of all the thousands, saw each other half a dozen times a day and were very intimate, while it lasted. All rose at 5 and went to the spring; they had to walk a quarter of an hour between the glasses, and some were ordered six or eight glasses of a morning. There was music to listen to and there were thousands of people to look at, and the bracing air of the morning was an unusual sensation to most of them.

After the waters, they all went to the baker's and bought their own rolls, which they carried in pink paper bags to some rough table under the trees, to which coffee was brought. Perhaps eggs were allowed, but certainly neither butter nor napkins. And it was amusing to watch the fastidious fingers and aristocratic lips adapt themselves to these unfamiliar circumstances. I believe they sometimes compromise on paper napkins, but it would have been considered bad taste to indulge in any further luxury. Dinner was often taken by half a dozen together in a public hall if a table large enough for so many could be found; or there was a long table d'hote, at which I have seen the daughter of earls economize over their claret, and stickle for what was left from yesterday's repast. But they always placed themselves punctiliously according to degree, and when they rose the woman of highest rank was sure to precede her sisters of quality holding back for her with proud humility. For your true aristocrat knows it useful not to go too much in the line as to fight if put back too far.—Adam Badeau's Letter.

Extent of Mexico's Trade

I have traveled all over Mexico, and I think that I know that country and its capabilities very thoroughly. This knowledge caused me to listen with surprise and amusement to the private discussions I hear on all sides concerning the best means of securing the Mexican trade. No schemes are too extensive in the eyes of their projectors for gaining possession of this trade, and greatly increased prosperity is predicted for the southwest when this shall be secured. The fact of the matter is, that there is no Mexican trade to amount to anything, and never will be. With the exception of the valley of Mexico, the country is practically a desert as far as agriculture and industry is concerned. The land is poor, rugged and generally destitute of water, and can never be more than a mining and grazing country. The habits of the people are simple, their wants few, and these wants are nearly entirely supplied at home. As far as imports are concerned, any one of our large cities could gain or lose the entire trade without any perceptible difference in its prosperity.—Frederick K Johnston in Globe-Democrat.

They Gave Up the Machine.

The Swiss, as a body, move slowly. Expedition has no charms for them. They have no liking for haste and hurry. This trait was amusingly illustrated the other day. A banker at Lausanne bought a typewriter. It worked well, and he told his friends that he was delighted with it. Only a few weeks later it was sent to the market place to be sold at auction. When asked why he gave up the machine, the banker naively said that, with the typewriter, the business letters of the firm could be disposed of so quickly that the clerks were left in idleness for a great part of the day. He therefore abandoned the machine and returned to ordinary pen and ink. In such a country it is marvelous that there should be railroads and steamers.—Charleston News and Courier.

Henry's Breach of Etiquette.

At Queen Victoria's recent state ball Prince Henry of Battenberg first appeared wearing black gloves. These were seen to leave marks on the white dress of the Princess Victoria. Then the Prince of Wales approached him and whispered in German, "English etiquette prescribes white gloves." Prince Henry soon slipped out of the room, and when he returned his hands were clothed in white.—Pioneer Press.

Take It in Time.

"For want of a nail, a shoe was lost for want of a shoe, a horse was lost for want of a horse, a rider was lost." Never neglect small thing. The first signs of pneumonia, and consumption can positively be checked by Dr. Acker's English Remedy for Consumption.

H. C. HOBERMAN & Co.

Syrup of Figs

is Nature's own true laxative. It is the most easily taken, and the most effective remedy known to Cleanse the System when Bilious or Costive; to dispel Headaches, Colds and Fevers; to Cure Habitual Constipation, Indigestion, Piles, etc. Manufactured only by the California Fig Syrup Company, San Francisco, Cal.

Sold only by H. L. Flocken & Co. and H. C. Hoberman & Co., druggists.

A Narrow Escape.

Col. W. K. Nelson, of Brooklyn came home one evening, feeling a peculiar tightness in the chest. Before retiring, he tried to draw a long breath but found it almost impossible. He suffered four days from pneumonia, and the doctors gave him up. Dr. Acker's English Remedy for Consumption saved him and he is well today.

H. C. HOBERMAN & Co.

LONG LIFE.

There is nothing in the world more generally desired than long life, yet the majority of people put off caring for their health—not because they are really careless, but because we live our lives at such a pace we have not time to give the subject sufficient thought until we receive a reminder in the shape of a severe illness.

Then, too, we are constantly bewildered by the various schools of medicine, and the physicians who represent them, and often blunder in our choice of a doctor.

If people only knew that the very best health-keeper, life-preserver, and disease-preventer that has yet been discovered, is simmered down into a concentrated and very palatable form in the shape of New Style Pleasant Taste Vinegar Bitters, they would not hesitate a moment to try it.

But they do not know. How can they know, when so many not only worthless, but positively injurious drugs are constantly flooding the market under various names guises, that the New Style Vinegar Bitters is as bad as any of them?

They do not know, of course, unless they have the courage to try the New Style. It straightens out a tangled-up system in a very short while, and those who buy it once buy it always.

Why don't you try it, reader? It is sent out by a responsible house, and is exactly as represented. It costs but a dollar for a very large bottle. Try it once and you will never be so glad of anything in your life. Your druggist may not have it, but he will order it for you. Be sure it says New Style Pleasant Taste on carton and bottle before you take it. Try it, and you will feel happier than if you had found a gold mine, for it really is a mine of health.

Free from alcohol and opium; composed of expensive herbs and roots, with a fine, delicate flavoring.

Send for a beautiful book free.

VINEGAR BITTERS

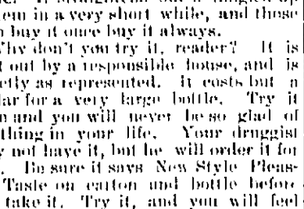
VEGETABLE FREE FROM ALCOHOL PURELY D. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS

R. H. McDONALD DRUG CO., Cor. Washington & Charlton Sts., NEW YORK CITY.

LOOSE'S EXTRACT

RED CLOVER BLOSSOM

THE GREAT Blood Purifier.



PURE AND EFFICACIOUS.

TRADE MARK

IT CURES

Cancers, Humors, Sores, Ulcers, Swellings, Tumors, Abscesses, Blood Poisoning, Salt Rheum, Catarrh, Erysipelas, Rheumatism, and all Blood and Skin Diseases.

Price, $1 per Pint Bottle, or 6 Bottles for $5. 1 lb. can Solid Extract $2.50

J. M. LOOSE RED CLOVER CO., Detroit, Mich.

WHY! YOUR LIVER

IS OUT OF ORDER

You will have SICK HEADACHES, PAINS IN THE SIDE, DYSPEPSIA, POOR APPETITE, feel listless and unable to get through your daily work or social enjoyment. Life will be a burden to you.

DR. C. McLANE'S

CELEBRATED

LIVER PILLS

Will cure you, drive the POISON out of your system, and make you strong and well. They cost only 25 cents a box and may save your life. Can be had at any Drug Store.

Beware of COUNTERFEITS made in St. Louis.

IVORY POLISH For the TEETH.

PERFUMES THE BREATH. ASK FOR IT.

FLEMING BROS., - Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR MEN ONLY!

A POSITIVE CURE For LOST or FAILING MANHOOD, General and NERVOUS DEBILITY; Weakness of Body and Mind; Effects of Errors or Excesses in Old or Young.

Robust, Noble MANHOOD fully Restored. How to Enlarge and Strengthen WEAK, UNDEVELOPED ORGANS & PARTS of Body. Absolutely unfailing HOME TREATMENT. Benefits in a day. Men testify from 47 States, Territories, and Foreign Countries. You can write them. Book, full explanation, and proofs mailed (sealed) free. Address ERIE MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

FAST TRAINS OVER THE

ERIE

—FOR—

Buffalo, New York, Boston, Saratoga, Albany and Other Eastern Cities.

The Only Road Running Solid Train to New York.

3 THROUGH TRAINS. 3

—WITH—

Pullman Palace Sleeping Coaches, Pullman Buffet Sleeping Coaches, Pullman Hotel Coaches, Parlor Cars and Elegant Day Coaches.

TIME TABLE ADOPTED Dec. 2, 1888.

Central Time, 29 minutes slower than Columbus Time

Trains depart from Marion, O., as follows

WESTWARD.	DEPART.
No. 7, daily except Sunday	10 50 a.m.
No. 5, daily	2:55 p.m.
No. 37, Way, daily except Sunday	8:20 a.m.
No. 3, daily	11.05 p.m.

EASTWARD.	DEPART.
No. 12, daily	5:20 a.m.
No. 6, daily except Sunday	12:05 p.m.
No. 38, daily except Sunday	3:30 p.m.
No. 8, daily	10:45 p.m.

Pullman Palace Coaches on all through trains.

E. B. THOMAS, Second Vice President.
L. P. FARMER, G. P. A., New York City.
W. C. RINEARSON, A. G. P. A., Cleveland.
W. W. DUNNAVANT, Div. Pass. Ag't, Warren, O

CHICAGO & ATLANTIC

RAILWAY

With its Pullman Built Equipment, Substantially Constructed Roadway and Low Rates of Fare, Insures a Safe, Speedy and Economical Journey to All Points East and West. Write to your nearest railway agent for the

Attractive Low Rates

Via this line.

TIME TABLE, Taking Effect Dec. 2, 1888.

	EASTWARD.	No. 8.	No. 10.	No. 12.	No. 16
Lv.	Chicago	2 25	8.05	8.10	5.25
"	Archer Avenue	2 35	8.55	8.20	5.45
"	Englewood	2 55	9.15	8 40	6.05
"	Hammond	3 25	9 45	9.15	6.40
"	Crown Point	.....	10 09	9.42	7.25
"	Kouts	.....	11 01	.....	8.28
"	North Judson	.....	11 34	*10.55	9.00
"	Rochester	5 40	12.35†	11.58	
"	Akron	.....	1 01	*12.10§	
"	Newton	6 00	1.25	12.37	No. 18
"	Bolivar	.....	1.28	.....	
"	Huntington	6.55	2.25	1.15	6.00§
"	Kingsland	.....	3.05	.....	* 6.50
"	Decatur	7.15	3.33	2.12	7.35
"	Enterprise	.....	3.40	2.40	8.00
"	Spencerville	.....	4 01	3.05	9.00
"	Lima	8.55	5.12	3.28	9.45
"	Preston	.....	5 45	.....	*10.20
"	Ronton	9.43	6 06	4.15	10.55
Ar.	Marion	10.30	7.15	5.00	12.01§
"	New York	11 07		7 57	
"	Boston	6 15§		12.40†	

	WESTWARD.	No. 1.	No. 3.	No. 5.	No. 17.
Lv.	Marion	8.00§	11.20†	8.15†	3.30§
"	Ronton	8.20	12.10§	3.55	4.45
"	Preston	9.17	.....	.....	* 5.25
"	Lima	10 45	1 05	4.38	6.15
"	Spencerville	10.11	.....	.....	6.55
"	Enterprise	10 45	1.50	5.22	7.40
"	Decatur	11.20	2 27	5.50	8.40
"	Kingsland	11.58	.....	.....	9.28
"	Huntington	1 00§	3 25	6.50	10.30
"	Bolivar	1.12	.....	.....	
"	Newton	1 45	4 05	7.22	
"	Akron	2 11	.....	.....	No. 15.
"	Rochester	2 28	4.45	8.00	6.30§
"	North Judson	3 57	.....	.....	7.22
"	Kouts	4.25	.....	.....	7.22
"	Crown Point	5 06	.....	.....	8.12
"	Hammond	6 05	7.25	10.25	9.50
"	Englewood	6.30	7.55	10.55	9.20
"	Archer Avenue	7 00	8.15	11.15	9.40
Ar.	Chicago	7 10	8.25	11.25	9.50
Lv.	New York		8.30†	5.10†	
"	Boston		8 00	8.30§	

Nos. 8, 12, 16, 3, 5 and 15 daily. Where time is not shown trains do not stop. Nos. 17 and 18 daily except Sunday. * stop on signal. † a.m. §p.m.

E. C. DONALD, Gen'l Pass. Ag't., Chicago.
T. W. HUNNOWS, Superintendent, Chicago.

Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo R'y

TIME CARD.

Taking Effect Nov. 18th, 1888.

(Central Time.)

	SOUTH BOUND.	No 9. Daily except Sunday	No. 7. Daily except Sunday
River Division.			
Lv.	Pomeroy	7.30pm	6.25am
"	Gallipolis	1.24pm	7.37am
"	McArthur Jc	5.48pm	12.05pm
Hocking Valley Division.		No. 1. Daily	No. 3. Daily
Lv.	Athens	7.00am	6.05pm
"	Logan	8.15am	7.20pm
"	Lancaster	8.58am	8.03pm
Ar.	Columbus	10.15am	9.25pm
Toledo Division.		No. 3. Daily.	No. 1. Daily
Lv.	Columbus	7.00am	4.00pm
"	Delaware	7.53am	4.55pm
"	Prospect	8.07am	5.20pm
"	MARION	8.37am	5.41pm
"	Up'S'ndusky	9.15am	6.35pm
"	Carey	9.35am	6.55pm
"	Fostoria	10.05am	7.25pm
Ar.	Toledo	11.25am	8.40pm
	SOUTH BOUND.		
Toledo Division		No. 2. Daily.	No. 4. Daily
Lv.	Toledo	7.00am	5.00pm
"	Fostoria	8.24am	6.55pm
"	Carey	8.55am	7.24pm
"	Up'S'ndusky	9.17am	8.00pm
"	MARION	9.53am	8.40pm
"	Prospect	10.13am	9.00pm
"	Delaware	10.37am	9.24pm
Ar.	Columbus	11.30am	10.20pm
Hocking Valley Division.		No. 4. Daily	No. 2. Daily
Lv.	Columbus	8.00am	4.00pm
"	Lancaster	9.18am	5.23pm
"	Logan	10.00am	6.20pm
Ar.	Athens	11.15am	7.30pm
River Division.		No. 4. Daily except Sunday	No. 8. Daily except Sunday
Ar.	McArthur Jc	12.05pm	9.25pm
"	Gallipolis	1.11pm	1.45pm
"	Pomeroy	2.32pm	6.30pm

NOTE ON RUNNING OF TRAINS.

Trains Nos. 3 and 4 Toledo division, will carry Monarch Parlor Car between Toledo and Columbus.

Direct connections made in Union Depot at Columbus for Newark, Zanesville, Pittsburg, Wheeling, Baltimore, Washington and Philadelphia; also for Dayton, Cincinnati, Louisville and all points South and Southwest.

Close connections at Toledo for Detroit and all points in Michigan and Canada.

H. J. PALENBACH, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Columbus, Ohio.

G. K. CARR, General Supt.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

CURTAINS AND TRIMMINGS

Turcoman Curtains,
Madrass Curtains,
Scrim Curtains,
Lace Curtains,
Window Shades,
Curtain Chains,
Shade Pulls,
Vestibule Rods,
Folding Door Poles,
Carpet Sweepers,
Foot Stools,
Door Mats,
AND
As Fine a Line of Rugs as there is in the market.

D. YAKE.

FOR RENT.—Furnished rooms at No 28 north East street. 2141

FOR SALE.—House and lot, centrally located. House containing 7 rooms in first-class condition. Will be sold on easy payments.
6269 GEO. D. COLLAND

FOR RENT.—A new house of eight rooms on south West street. Inquire of Emma Kowalke on Main street.

FOR RENT.—Rooms formerly occupied by Star office, re-painted, re-papered, good order. Also rooms now occupied by Dr. Clark, in Fry block. Call on L. Fry.

FOR RENT.—The store-room adjoining Vail's gallery, in the Centennial block, well fitted for dry goods or other merchandise. Rent reasonable. Inquire of Jacob Snyder. 2041

FOR SALE.—House-hold and kitchen furniture, including refrigerator, bedstead, extension table, stoves, etc., cheap. Mrs. Geo. Keener, corner Center and West streets.

WANTED.—Temperate, energetic men to solicit orders for our choice nursery stock. Steady work and good pay. The business easily learned. Reference required. Address, R. G. Chase & Co., 1520 S. Penn Sq., Philadelphia.

CLAIRVOYANT.—Prof. Fred Howard Pierce, the celebrated Clairvoyant of Milwaukee, Wis., tells the past, present, future, troubles in love, marriage, business, loss of property, etc., also the name or description of the one you will marry. Prices, Gents $1.00, Ladies 50 cents. At Mrs. Hatch's, west of Evangelical church

—Fine soaps at Foye's.

—Buy your bread at Rupp's

—Use Foye's Italian Liniment.

—Choice butter at Bauer's grocery

—Take your laundry to Flaherty's Barber Shop.

—New Spring Hats at Jennie Thomas', south Main street.

—For neat laundry work, try Dayton Troy Steam Laundry.

—Try a 25 cent meal at Fies & Ballantine's new restaurant.

—Judge Criswell made a short business trip to Caledonia today.

—Try the Troy Steam Laundry of Dayton, Patsy Flaherty, agent.

—George McGuire is at LaRue on a short visit with friends and relatives.

—Mrs. C. W. Criswell is suffering with a serious attack of throat trouble.

—Ed Renfrew is visiting at the home of his parents on north West street.

—Tim Kelly left Monday evening on a short business trip to Bellefontaine.

—Mr and Mrs. S. Stengel are now keeping house in the new True building.

—Call and try the new Atlantic Cable cigar at Foye's. Also other fine brands.

—J. A. Vail and family will move into their new rooms above the gallery this week.

—The Widow Smith, residing near Big Island, is reported seriously ill with nervous prostration

—Miss Willits has returned from Michigan and again taken charge of her classes in the High school.

—Among those reported on the sick list Abraham Myers and Wilson Petty, both are of the north end.

Will Harbenson, extra operator on the N. Y. P. and O., has been called to Mansfield for a few days.

—When you want a meal, a choice lunch or oysters in any style call at Fies & Ballantine's, south Main street.

—All sizes and kinds of both hard and soft coals can be had at L. B. Gurley's, No. 16 north East street. Call on him. 1201

—Miss Minnie Wood, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Dr. Want, for some time, returned to her home at Birmingham this morning.

—Don't delay securing seats for the Reading Friday night. Board will be open tomorrow morning, at 8 o'clock. Price 25 cents. No extra charge for reserved seats.

—New Spring Hats at Jennie Thomas', south Main street.

CHASE & HUNTER.

FOR EXCHANGE—We want to trade for a large and beautiful Marion residence property worth from $15,000 to $18,000.

FOR SALE—A commodious, elegant residence, with barn, on west Center street.

FOR SALE—Two houses and lots and one lot, on Boulevard. Prices, $1,500, $1,300 and $450.

—New Spring Hats at Jennie Thomas', south Main street.

—William Shutte was in LaRue attending the funeral of a soldier comrade at that place.

—C. F. Geddes, of Caledonia, is spending a few days with his sister, Mrs. C. W. Conaway.

—A. H. King departed today to join his wife at Hot Springs, where they will remain a few weeks.

—The Tyrolean Warblers will be at Music Hall again tonight. They gave a fairly satisfactory performance last night.

—W. B. Foye keeps the largest and finest stock of Drugs and Medicines in the city. Bottom prices. All are invited to call.

—The D. Primary School in the Central building was dismissed Monday on account of the illness of Miss Edwards, the teacher.

—For the week ending Feb 26th the earnings of the C., H. V. and T. road increased $1548 over the same week last year.

—Harry Bower, of Galion, stepped off on his way to Springfield, Monday evening, and stayed in town a few hours on business.

—Save your money and get Mr. Dudley to do your papering very cheap and in the best style. Office in rear of STAR office. 1742

—Mr. L. H. Hall, of New York City, was in Marion Sunday, and sang a solo in an artistic manner at the Baptist church Sunday evening.

—The funeral of a little daughter of Christ Swackhook took place at two o'clock, Monday afternoon, from his residence in West Marion.

—W. B. Foye keeps a large stock of Trusses, Supporters and Shoulder braces, and is a practical man in fitting them. Guarantees satisfaction

—The "Street to Mansion Company" left for LaRue this afternoon and will render Mr. Smith's charming production at DeLander's Hall in that city tonight

—The ladies of the German E. P. church will serve supper, oysters, lunch and ice cream at their fair and festival at City Hall, Tuesday evening, March 5th. All are invited.

—The Bee Line road has given the Schenectady Locomotive Works an order for six passenger locomotives and has also contracted for the construction of 1000 freight cars.

—David Moore, one of Marion County's oldest pioneers, died at his home in Prospect Saturday evening. The funeral took place from his residence today at two o'clock.

—Prof. Lee will spare no pains to make the entertainment at Friday evening one of delight and instructive to the audience. Good reading is rare and something to be appreciated.

—A meeting of the Masonic fraternity will be held this evening at Masonic Hall to complete arrangements to attend the funeral of Brother M. H. Kirby, at Upper Sandusky, tomorrow.

—A. C. Ault has given up his position at the Peoples' Store and is taking a vacation for the present. After three years' close attention to business a little rest and recreation is very enjoyable.

—The little son of Ark Owens, who has been reported dangerously ill, died this morning, aged 6 years and 8 months. The funeral will take place Wednesday at 10 o'clock, from his residence on south Main street.

—The boiler at the electric light works became so clogged Monday night that the fireman could not tell whether it contained any water or not, and it was decided better to shut down than to run the risk of an explosion.

—H. G. Romage, a practical and reliable drug man, formerly with L. W. Hebenthal of Paulding, O., and who has recently completed a course at the Cincinnati College of Pharmacy, has accepted a position with W. B. Foye. If after all night calls will be attended to at the above named place.

—A bright little daughter has been added to the cluster of jewels in the family of William Bland. Billy had hoped for an increase the republican enumeration one in the last ward, but consoles himself in the belief that a dutiful daughter can convert a democrat in less than twenty-one years.

—The trial of Pipy Fulton, one of the parties arrested Saturday evening in the find on the poker dove, took place Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock, before Mayor Crosby. His Honor fined him $14.00, and as he was unable to pay the amount, he was taken in charge by Marshal Reid and placed in the calaboose until it is paid.

—No court was held today, but it will convene Wednesday, late in the afternoon, and the trial of the criminal cases begun. Just what hour court will be convened is not yet known. The attorneys expect to go to Upper Sandusky to attend the funeral of Col. Kirby, and it is hoped to return about 2 p. m. on a special train.

—Hon. Paul J. Ryan, Secretary of State, will give a lecture in this city Friday evening, March 13th, on the subject of Ireland and Home Rule. Mr. Ryan is a pleasing lecturer and should be greeted by a large audience. Hon. B. A. Young who opposed Mr. Ryan in the political canvass last fall, will introduce the lecturer

—A couple of little children seated upon the street corner for quite a length of time Monday afternoon attracted considerable attention from the crowd which gathered about them. They stated that they were lost, yet appeared happy and contented about the matter. Investigation proved them to be a little son and daughter of J. H. Robison, residing in the south end

—The two boys, McPeak and Pierce, living in the eastern part of the county, who it was stated in yesterday's issue, had run away for the Frontier, returned home Monday night, without any of the thrilling tales of adventure which they had expected to be able to relate. Instead they tell of a tiresome tramp to Bellefontaine, and upon reaching there they were so nearly exhausted and had grown so tired of their new life that they decided to return home, which they accordingly did

—New Spring Hats at Jennie Thomas', south Main street.

THE RAPPAHANNOCK

Obnoxious Creek Ditch Again—Israel Fishbone Comes to the Front In the Interests of Fair Play

The Bible says "Behold, how great a matter a little fire kindleth." These words you will find in the Bible between the first chapter of Genesis and the last of Revelations. This is figurative and applies to water as well as fire.

As there has been all manner of wild goose stories in circulation about the proposed Goose Creek improvement, I desire to correct some false and absurd notions that have found a lodgement in the fertile brains of a good many citizens of Marion. It was somewhat provoking, and at the same time amazing, to hear some of them ventilating this subject on the streets. The morning after they got their notices, one might have heard scores of them that were taxed $2 on a lot and would have received about as much benefit from the improvement as their neighbors down in the valley who were taxed $20 and $40, making all manner of extravagant declarations about robbery, corruption, etc., etc. If a thousand wild geese had settled down here they could not have made half the clatter and racket that was made on the street for a few days. They had their war paint on. "Yes, we will fight it to the bitter end!" Their battle cry was, thousands for war but not one cent for tribute. The sagacious demon who occupied the most elevated portions of the city looked down with supreme contempt upon us poor devils who are located in the fertile valley of the Rappahannock, ready cut and dried, to pour out their vials of wrath without mixture upon our devoted heads. Such expressions as the following could be heard: "It is an outrage;" "the whole thing was gotten up and concocted by a few individuals down in the valley;" "the whole thing was secretly done in a corner," "we were not asked to sign the petition, know nothing about it until we got our notices," "those chaps down there ought to foot the whole bill, etc." The Commissioners and Engineer also came in for their share. Hearing all this racket, and ten times more, that I have not written, I naturally felt kind of sneaking. I had a very contemptible opinion of myself for several days. I had a mind to vacate my residence and settle on the very top pinacle of Gospel Hill. But I am now getting more hopeful and have abandoned the project altogether. Now I am going to notice very briefly another objection. I cannot notice them all in a little newspaper article. Their name is legion. That is the apportionment. They say that is not right, it is unjust. I agree with you on that. We are taxed too much and you not enough. I will explain my position. You high-minded gentlemen seem to forget or ignore the fact that the rain falls on the just as well as the unjust, it falls on all alike, and upon every part of the town alike, and where does this rain fall go to? Every drop of it, except what the ground absorbs, finds its way either over the surface or through lateral into Goose Creek. Now if it were possible that this water could be kept out of the ditch, except a strip along the valley, a six inch tile would take all of it. Now you pay but a nominal amount of this tax, therefore I reason that in order to equalize it it should be taken off ours and put on yours. But we don't ask this, we are neither kicking nor fault finding.

Now, I will gave some figures as to my own assessment. The property on which I live is as dry a lot as there is in town—some are higher, but none dryer. This lot is taxed $18. One on Canal street $30, one on Windsor street high and dry, a full, good cellar under house $30, one on Center street $12, an other on the same street $20 and so on in the same proportion. Now, we propose to stand right up to the rack without any kicking or squealing. It is a little remarkable that the lighter people are taxed the more they squeal.

In conclusion I wish to notice a little squib published in the STAR last week over the signature of "Kicker," lest he might think himself slighted and that I was using partiality. He is evidently out of humor with everybody but himself. Mr Kicker says he owns a farm of 115 acres, and that he is taxed $2 per acre on it. Why, bless your soul, we are taxed up here on Goose Creek $30 an acre. He further says this land is of a superior quality, indeed the soil is so rich that any additional fertilizers would be a damage to it. I have never in my life found such a piece of land. Now, if it be true, as he intimates in his article, that the contents of every privy in the town of Marion would be dumped on his land, he ought to rejoice and be exceeding glad, for it would be a mine of wealth to him and more than quadruple all the tax he is assessed. Now, Mr. Kicker, I want to carry you down just as easily as possible, provided that you don't do too much kicking in the operation. What you need is more than anything else is a good dose of pure olive oil to work some of the bile off your stomach, and then you will look something to paint your nerves and I think you will come around all right. I sympathize with you in your affliction, hoping and trusting that you may have a safe and prosperous journey down the smooth stream of Time, that no rude wind or boisterous waves of Goose Creek will ever disturb your trail bark, that your midnight slumbers may not be startled by the everlasting squawking of wild geese, and that no disagreeable effluvia from Goose Creek will come in contact with your sensitive nostrils.

ISRAEL FISHBONE.

—Cols Avery Henderson and Walter Mc Donald, of Upper Sandusky, were down Monday passing about their big gasser, and fraternizing with that other Colonel, Geo. B. Cole, etc. They rubbed some linament on Fred Sauer for his leg's sake.

—Wesley Stewart, of Bucyrus, stopped off in Marion on his way to Chicago, and made a short visit with H. S. Stone.

—New Spring Hats at Jennie Thomas', south Main street

—TRY—

BON TON FLOUR!

Every Sack Warranted to Equal the Best in the Market.

THEW & MANZ, Agents

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

Fair weather, slightly cooler, followed by stationary temperature in Ohio; northwesterly winds.

JERSEY JACKETS
—IN—
SPRING WEIGHTS

WARNER & EDWARDS.

A SPECIAL DRIVE!

Pure White, All-Linen.

Damask Towels!

45 Inches Long, with Knotted Fringe, at

25 CENTS EACH.

WARNER & EDWARDS.

—We find the following startling article in the last issue of the Greenfield Enterprise. "Caution is the parent of safety," girls and boys! "Here is something for the school girls to heed. Miss Mary Yontz, aged about 12 years, living in Harrisburg, Pa., has been paralyzed in her face from the effects of chewing gum. She chewed gum three months, and now her face gets in various shapes having no control over the muscles. Her lower jaw drops down and has to be kept up by a bandage tied over her head. If she undertakes to laugh her face will remain in that shape till some one assists her to straighten it. The constant working of the jaws has brought on this disorder. If there are any girls in Marion who have been chewing gum any length of time they had better desist."

—J. J. Crofat, soliciting Editor of the Sherman County (Kansas) Republican, a member of Calanthe Lodge No. 116, K. of P., of Caledonia, O., and a member of Capital City Division, No. 28, of Des Moines, Ia., was taken sick on his way from Mansfield, O., and is now confined at Hotel Marion. He has been visited and cared for by members of Canby Lodge No. 51, Knights of Pythias, of this city.

—Fred Howard Pierce, the clairvoyant, and spiritualist and a medium, held a seance at the home of Dr. Blackburn, on north East street, Monday night. The spirits were quite free in their visits and enabled the medium to tell many truths of the past that made the meeting one of great interest.

A Special Train.

The Masonic bodies have been successful in securing a special train to convey them to Upper Sandusky and return Wednesday. The train will leave Marion at 10:30 a. m. and returning, leave Upper Sandusky shortly after the funeral of Col. M. H. Kirby. All parties desiring to attend can secure passage on the special. All Masons are invited to attend.

Methods in an Auction Room.

"Although you can pick up a bargain now and then at an auction room," remarked a shrewd speculator in second hand goods, "it doesn't pay a man to attend sales who wants only a few articles. If his time is at all valuable it is better for him to buy new goods at a regular store. The legitimate commissions of auctioneers would never make them rich, so they resort to all manner of schemes to turn a penny. The men who are continually informing the bidders that the reputation of the house is a sufficient guarantee that all articles are exactly as represented are usually the greatest schemers. When an auctioneer sees an article going at a very low figure, and thinks he can do better with it on another day, he knocks it down to one of his agents. I visited a Nassau street auction room four times recently, and each time I saw the same identical article put up and knocked down to the same bidders. The auctioneer probably had rented a private residence, and the articles were put up regularly twice a week. The sharp outsider will make a bid above the limit set on them.

When a stranger enters an auction room one of the agents will casually draw him into conversation and find out what he is after. If the person wants to buy several articles he has the first thing he does slip a ticket with a number on it into his hand. This number has the same number on the article he wishes to buy, and he will get it at the lowest price. Sometimes he will get it for less than the limit set on it, for that fine dinner set. The same colored will seem rather high for so much stuff, and some one will bid it up a bit. The bidder, of course, is under the impression that he has bought everything on the table, but the auctioneer has sold therefrom a breakfast set, several fruit dishes and a tea set. Instead of an invalid's set and a pot of cream he will find that his three dollars has dwindled down to very small proportions."—New York sun

An Old English Captain.

A correspondent writes: "I observed the other day was an old English captain formerly belonging to the British army, who, in order to attract attention to some unheeded grievance I presented to the war office, dressed himself up in a most extraordinary costume. He wore a black undress military coat, a white campaigning shako, two white satin stocks hanging at his side, and he carried in his hand an enormous broom, with a handle about four feet long. Dressed in this garb, and leaning on his broom, he stood silently in front of one of the gates of the house during the greater part of the day. He did not appear to be mad, but he looked rather in great mental distress. His age was about 55, and even in his fantastic attire he had a respectable and somewhat imposing presence.—Boston Transcript

Springtime Woes.

Now the sunny days are coming,
Clarinet is full of woes,
For the fence of every walk is
Five new freckles on her nose.

REMOVAL
—TO—
MRS. H. THOMAS

Will move her MILLINERY STORE April 1st to No. 8, East Center Street, opposite Court House.

GREAT BARGAINS

In MILLINERY up to the time of moving.

Fifty Per Cent

Below the Regular Prices.

Please Call!

MRS. H. THOMAS.

Riley & Wright's

HACK LINE!

The undersigned have purchased the Ed Miller Hack Line, restocked the same and are better prepared to serve the public than ever. Calls made for both trains for both passengers and baggage

Funeral Attendance

A Specialty. Leave orders at hotels, or at office at barn. Telephone 15.

RILEY & WRIGHT.

To the WEAK and DEBILITATED

Persons conscious of ORGANIC WEAKNESS, or incapacity for active duties of life, who may find themselves

PREMATURELY OLD,

or are suffering from

NERVOUS WEAKNESS,

of any description, can be permanently cured by consulting

DR. ALBERT,

Superior St. next to P. O.,

CLEVELAND, O.

H. J. SCHOLL

MANUFACTURER
—AND—
Wholesale Dealer
—IN—
Choice Cigars

Everybody smokes his make of cigars.

Having Completed Our Annual

February :-: Invoice!

We are able to give some

Striking Bargains!

In Ladies' and Gents' Fine Shoes in

ODD SIZES ONLY.

TRISTRAM & YOUNG.

We wish to state that after March 15th we will have the Most Complete Line of Ladies' and Misses' Fine Slippers, Oxford Ties, Walking Shoes and Dancing Pumps ever unpacked in Marion.

Wigwam Ties for Ladies, Misses and Children, and Men's Working Shoes already in stock.

The Best Jackson, Massillon & Hocking
LUMP AND NUT

Lehi, Scranton and Lackawana
Chestnut, Stove & Egg Coal
—AT—
PRENDERCASTS',

AS -:- CHEAP -:- AS -:- THE -:- CHEAPEST.

MERCHANT TAILORING
WILLIAMS & LEFFLER,
—THE—
LEADING MERCHANT TAILORS

Are Now Showing Their

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

A Perfect Fit and Satisfaction Guaranteed.

PRICES REASONABLE.

JOB PRINTING

NEATLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED AT

THIS OFFICE.

H. M. AULT,

FIRE

INSURANCE

AGENCY!

OFFICE: Bonnett's Block, East Stairway to P. O.

YELLOW SIGNS. YELLOW TUBS.

USE "PEERLESS BRAND"

BALTIMORE

FRESH RAW OYSTERS.

Selected stock packed with cleanliness and care by

C. H. PEARSON & CO.,

BALTIMORE, M. D.

They are The Best. Ask your grocer for them

MASSILLON COAL

—THE—

BEST in the MARKET

—AT—

Prendergasts'.

GET YOUR MEALS
—AT—
CULL'S DINING HALL

Refitted and Better than ever.

REGULAR MEALS

(THE BEST IN THE CITY)

—FOR—

25 CTS.

Special Dishes Served to Order.

Oysters at All Times.

LUNCH STAND IN CONNECTION.

TICKETS (20 MEALS), $3.50.

My old patrons and all new ones are invited to call.

JOHN CULL,

2d Door East of Court House.

OUR SPECIALTY.

ALADDIN STOVES AND RANGES

"BLO!"

"Yung man, don't be afrade to blo yure own horn, but don't blo it in front of the procesh'nu: go to the REAR and do it."—Josh Billings.

A few years ago there was added to the Stove Procession of Marion the CLEAR, STEADY note of

A NEW HORN.

It was sounded in the "rear;" at first UNNOTICED, almost UNHEARD: through TIME, PATIENCE and INTEGRITY of performance its PURITY of TONE and BEAUTY of EXECUTION were at length recognized by its immediate neighbors, the procession "right-about faced," and today "it leads the van." PUBLIC CONFIDENCE, ADMIRATION, PATRONAGE, PRAISE and LOYALTY, ALL have been won legitimately by the OUT-AND-OUT worth of the class of goods we handle. Dear reader, will YOU join the procession and help us protect your PURSE?

Fite Block, East Center St.

S. S. FOX & CO.,
Marion, Ohio.

M. B.—Slate and Metal Roofing and Guttering a Specialty.

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